# New-York Daily Times.

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## THE CRASH ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

### The Dead Identified.

### CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

### HOW IT OCCURRED.

### A Flagman Turning the Wrong Way.

### Statements of the President and Others.

### MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

### INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

### Kindness of the People of Poughkeepsie to the Injured.

### THE CORONERS' INVESTIGATIONS.

The [illegible] reports of the accident on the Hudson River Railroad, near Poughkeepsie, were much [illegible] the truth than [illegible] reports of such occurrences generally are. [illegible] last evening, the following was a correct

LIST OF THE KILLED.

Mrs. Charles H. Greene, of Utica.

Mrs. Hurlbut, of Albany.

A man, supposed to be James Gordon, of Clinton, Canada West.

THE DEAD AND THE INJURED.

A number of those who received slight injuries, were sufficiently recovered to leave for their homes during yesterday. Concerning the dead and the injured, who still remain at Poughkeepsie, and those who were well enough to return home, we have the following:

Miss Louisa Gardiner, of Schoharie, was in the hind car but one, and it was in this car that so many were wounded. Miss Gardiner has a severe wound in the scalp on the top of the head, in front, several bruises and slight cuts about the neck and face, the left arm contused for its whole length and the fore-arm broken, the back from the shoulder blades to the end of the spine sprained and contused, and the left instep and ankle bruised. The car in which Miss Gardiner was seated was thrown from the track laterally and forced over on ice, and [illegible]. On this car Mrs. Greene, of Utica, was killed.

Mr. A. B. F. Pond, of Schoharie, was seated along side of Miss Gardiner, and was thrown out of the car on the ice in the river. He sustained several contusions, but no fracture; his right leg, below the knee, is severely contused and the skin torn off in several places. Dr. H. P. Quackenbos of this City was early on duty, and has special charge of Miss Gardiner and Mr. Pond. The Doctor thinks that in a few days he will be enabled to remove his patients to this City. Meanwhile, Dr. Q. will remain at Poughkeepsie and render all professional aid in his power.

Mrs. Hurlbut, of Albany, was instantly killed, her body having been horribly mangled, scarcely a bone left unbroken. A male, not yet identified, was forced through the broken car, and when his remains were put together, all identity was lost. His legs were cut off near the ankles and both feet left in the boots; his bowels were picked up at a distance from the track, which was torn to atoms; his head and face mashed and the bones of the skull [illegible] into minute pieces; the arms, hands, and [illegible], except the feet, were torn and ground to a jelly.

[illegible], spelled [illegible] in the first reports, is [illegible], and will probably recover. Margaret Tate, aged [illegible] years, from Troy on her way to Boston, where she supposed her husband resided, was delivered of an eight months' child, a male, at Mr. [illegible] mother and child doing well. The mother has no marks of injury on her person. The locomotive crashed through the last car, splitting the car in two halves, and before the locomotive struck this car the alarm was given by Mr. F. B. Cutting, Mr. [illegible] Van Buren, and D. [illegible], Esq., so that many escaped before the concussion took place.

Honorable mention should be made of Mr. Henry A. [illegible], the telegraphic operator here. He was at his post till 1 o'clock in the morning, and has been in constant readiness to telegraph in every direction for the benefit of friends of the injured.

Three children of Mr. Robbins, of Albany, were injured seriously. The boy was badly scalded and bruised; so also was one of the girls; the other girl was considerably cut and bruised, but none of them is considered to be dangerously injured. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins were slightly injured.

Mr. J. D. Gore, of New-York, though somewhat bruised, returned to the City yesterday.

Mr. Abel Parker, of New-York, has a bad cut in his head, but is not considered as in a dangerous condition.

Catharine Howell, a colored woman, residing in New-York, had her head and limbs bruised, and her collar bone broken, but it is thought she will recover.

Mr. Rogers, of New-York, had his head cut and his side and limbs somewhat injured, but not dangerously. He returned to the City yesterday.

Mrs. Campbell, of Utica, was but slightly injured.

Mr. [illegible], of Vernon, Oneida County, received some slight injuries.

Mrs. Cornelia Hull, of New-Haven, was but slightly injured.

Capt. Schuyler, of Albany, was badly mutilated, but he is not thought to be dangerously injured.

George Harrington, of Washington, D. C., had his face scalded, and was otherwise injured, but not dangerously.

Daniel Lord, Esq., of New-York, was slightly injured, but he was able to return to the City yesterday.

James Lorimer, of New-York, was slightly injured, but was able to return to the City yesterday.

James A. [illegible], of Poughkeepsie, was slightly injured.

The above are all the killed, and all the wounded, who required medical aid.

THE EXCITEMENT AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

As soon as the news of the accident reached Poughkeepsie, the rush for the scene of disaster was great, and it continued to increase until the hour we left, about half-past five o'clock. At one time there were nearly [illegible] persons on the ground.

Those taken from the ruins were immediately placed in a car and brought back to the Poughkeepsie Station, where sleighs were procured to convey the sufferers to different places, to be cared for. The attendance of the city physicians was very prompt, and their services were rendered with a will that is not only creditable to themselves, but also to their profession. Many of the citizens opened their houses to both the injured and their friends.

The Albany Express train, which started on her down trip at 11 A. M. Wednesday, arrived at Poughkeepsie at 1½, having been detained one hour. After leaving that station, when near old Troy, at a mile and a half from Poughkeepsie, she was stopped by a red flag, because of a broken rail some distance ahead. At this time the way passenger train from Poughkeepsie, which should have left at 2¼, but which was detained to 2¾, because of the detention of the former train, came on.

The conductor of the leading train saw the other's approach, and at once jumped from the platform on which he stood and went towards her waving the red signal, but too late, for she ran into the Express, smashing two cars and breaking up one of the two engines that were drawing her. [illegible] ders of that engine were completely crushed and the water, rushing out, scalded several.

The wreck was complete. Men, women and children lay in a promiscuous heap, and the groans of the wounded and dying, with the escape of steam from the imbedded locomotive, and the struggles of those who had sufficient strength, endeavoring to extricate themselves from their fearful prison, constituted a scene of awful terror.

Within a quarter of a mile of the point of the accident (north) is a curve. It was on reaching this point that the Engineer of the Express train saw the signal. And although moved by but one engine, the train could not be stopped within a shorter distance than it was. Aware of this, and apprehensive of the danger which was pending, the conductor, as soon as his train stopped, sent back the flagman, [illegible] he might reach the curve before the approaching train. But in this he failed. Before he reached the curve the train appeared.

The brakes were immediately applied; but being moved by two locomotives, the train could not be stopped within the same compass which answered to stop the Express train;—the same signal practically warning both trains. For, although the flagman went back, he might as well have remained at the point where he signaled the Express train, as the signal would have been seen there as soon as at the point it had reached.

### The Arrival of the First Train from the Scene.

The Hudson River train, anxiously awaited in the City all Wednesday evening, reached the Thirty-first-street station at 3¾ o'clock yesterday morning. It left the place of the accident at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and ran very slowly, bringing the passengers from the disabled trains. The bodies of a man and a woman were still lying under the ruins of the engine when the train left. Among the missing is Mrs. Rufus Blanchard, of this City, who was not heard of after the accident. She had been married but two days. Her husband escaped without injury, having left the back car a moment before the collision to speak to a young lady of this City, an acquaintance, who had taken a seat in the second passenger car. Mr. Blanchard had but just stepped upon the platform of the second car, when the crash occurred, and he immediately jumped to the ground, exclaiming, "Is the back car smashed?" Diligent inquiry failed to elicit traces of Mrs. Blanchard up to the time the train left for this City.

Among the injured was an old lady, (name unknown,) who was bleeding profusely from wounds in the head and face; she was also suffering severely from internal injuries in the breast. No restoratives, not even water, could be obtained for her relief, or to alleviate the sufferings of others.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF LEVI PARKER—ACCOUNT OF THE ACCIDENT.

One of the most singular accidents connected with the catastrophe, was the escape of Mr. Levi Parker. The remarkable manner in which he was preserved from destruction that seemed inevitable, can only be regarded as one of those providential interferences which place at defiance all attempts at explanation founded on mere natural probabilities. One of our reporters, whose duties demanded his presence at a distance from the scene of the disaster, was fortunate enough to meet Mr. Parker at Albany on his, (Mr. Parker's) return home to his residence at No. 58 Lafayette-place in that city. The statement which he obtained from the gentleman coincides with the accounts given by the other, and equally fortunate survivors of the lamentable occurrence, whose narratives are given elsewhere.

Mr. Parker was in the last car of the Express Train. It left Poughkeepsie a little after 2 o'clock [illegible] were stopped by the hanging out of a signal flag, and the train remained standing there for about ten minutes. The car in which he sat was tolerably well filled, and the passengers were sitting in patient expectation of a speedy relief from the delay, which was rendered doubly irksome by the biting cold.

The ladies were chatting, in the hope of wearing away the weary minutes until the journey should be resumed; the gentlemen, with less commendable endurance, stamped their feet, muttered awful denunciations of the road and the management, scraped the hoar-frost off the window panes, and looked longingly outside. By none, however, was the awful risk which was to end all the earthly annoyances of some of them, and threatened the lives of all alike, expected or foreseen.

One of the passengers, Mr. Haney, of New-York, was fortunately standing on the platform of the rear car looking up the road. He saw the train approaching, shouted to the passengers that a collision was inevitable, screamed to his wife, and jumped off the platform on the road.

Mrs. Haney, who was either on the platform at the time Mr. Haney leaped off, or in a seat near the door, sprang into his arms, and he bounded with her down the embankment on the east side, and thus saved both his wife and himself. The warning had hardly been given to the other passengers until there was the frantic rush to the doors, the fearful shrieks, and the hissing, tearing, terrific, and deadly crash which split the car right open from end to end, and burst it asunder with as much ease as the plowshare turns up the furrow. A good many of the persons on this car succeeded in jumping off before the crisis came. Mr. Parker, seeing the doorways blocked up, rushed in despair to one of the windows, in the hope that he might be able to jump out. Happily for himself he had not time to make the attempt. The collision came, he said, before he could see anything. His eyes were filled with dust and steam and ashes; his ears heard nothing but the agonizing screams and the horrid boom of the fiery monster who was rushing into them with hellish fury. The feeling that his last moments had come—that no human agency could avert his instant destruction, overpowered him, and he knew no more until when he again awoke to consciousness, he found himself lying on top of the Engine, cut and bleeding, with an indescribable sense of weakness all over him, and a feeling of gratitude for his escape that may be better imagined than described. Eventually he arose, and the scene presented to him was one which, he said, would appal the stoutest heart. The car in which he had been sitting was cut open, but of the passengers in it, most of them had leaped off, and but few were seriously hurt. The next car to that, however, was literally crushed to pieces, and in it the passengers, having had more insufficient warning, suffered deplorably. The road was strewn with the wreck; the wounded were groaning beneath the ruins; men and women were running about in maddened anxiety, looking for relatives or friends, whilst others, overwhelmed with the fearful result, stood stupefied.

Hands were set to work to extricate and remove the dead and wounded. The engine of the Accommodation Train, which had wrought this awful ravage, had run down the bank. Mr. Parker got up and found his watch, hat and satchel gone. His talma, which he had about him when the accident occurred, was torn almost into shreds. He went round in front of the engine in search of the missing articles, and there stretched on her back, on the cow-catcher, he saw the body of a woman, whose face still retained the heart-sickening expression of horror and despair which it wore when she met with her untimely and melancholy end.

Mr. Parker recovered none of his property; he came on by the next train on Wednesday evening to New-York, returned to Poughkeepsie yesterday to attend the Coroner's inquest, and reached home at Albany last evening, about 8 o'clock. He said the Accommodation train had two engines and but two passenger cars. He attaches blame to the train at Poughkeepsie for having started too soon. Ten minutes he considers as but a very inadequate interval between two trains in such weather.

Save a few flesh wounds and scratches, and the nervous derangement which such a risk and such a scene were calculated to produce, Mr. Parker does not appear to have suffered injury. Our reporter left him in the midst of his rejoicing family, recounting his strange escape, and fervently thanking the Great Disposer of events for having so wonderfully saved his life.

### Statement of the President of the Road.

Mr. Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad, called at our office late last evening. The names of those killed by the late accident were:

Mrs. Greene, of Utica, daughter of [illegible] of this City; and [illegible]

[illegible] she is supposed to be the wife of the unknown dead man.

Mr. Sloan accounts for the accident in this way: The Albany train started from Poughkeepsie at 2.58 P. M. The conductor of the Poughkeepsie train did not wait ten minutes according to the rule, but in five or eight minutes as he claims, started his train. A flagman suspecting that a defect in a rail might be unsafe, flagged the Albany train to stop, and it did so. From it went back a flagman to stop the coming train, but a curve in the road, the icy state of the track, and the fact that the coming train was led by two engines, prevented its being seen in time to brake up.

No two Conductors on the road were better men than the two whose trains thus came into contact.

The Company had taken off its freight trains to prevent accidents—they thought they had provided against any possible danger.

### Mr. McHarg's Statement.

When the Express Train was flagged to stop, I stepped out of the car and heard the remark that we had run over a man. This was assigned as the cause of detention. I then looked up the road as far as a small bridge, and saw the Conductor of the train, Mr. Bowerson, making gestures to the man with the red flag, (who was approaching him from above,) to proceed back to the curve to warn the Poughkeepsie train. Mr. B., the Conductor, immediately returned to his train. I then, on looking back, saw the flagman nearly up to the curve, with his flag displayed. As the conductor approached me, I said, "What is the matter?" He replied, in apparent haste, "All on board"—evincing a desire to have the train out of the way as soon as possible. I stepped into the car (the second) immediately, and resumed my seat with my friend, Mr. W. H. De Witt, and was relating to him the reported cause of our detention, when, almost instantly, I felt the first concussion. Immediately I found myself on the bank of the river, covered with rubbish, Mr. De Witt lying near me. The car was lying partly on the bank and partly in the river. Although badly bruised, I soon extricated myself.

The accident occurred at 3.5, and within four minutes after the train stopped on signal. I was told that the Way train left Poughkeepsie within five minutes after the Express train. The car in which I was was thrown toward the river. I did not hear that any were drowned. The Conductor did everything in his power to evade the collision, and after it occurred was indefatigable in his efforts to relieve the injured. No censure, in my opinion, can fall upon him, whoever else may be to blame.

### Opinions and Impressions.

When the Jury adjourned there was but one opinion concerning where the fault lay. Mr. McCoon, one of the flagmen on the Road testified that when he was signaled from below he raised his flag and ran down to see what was the matter, when, if he had acted properly, he should have run the other way, and signaled the Poughkeepsie train to stop. As it was, the Engineer of the Poughkeepsie train had no intimation of the stoppage of the Express train, until he had passed the cut and was close upon it.

Several witnesses, and several who were familiar with the circumstances, expressed the opinion that, if a train was not signaled before entering the cut, it would be impossible to stop it in the distance between that and the express train. They blamed the flagman, McCoon, and the Company for employing such a man in so important a situation. They were also disposed to blame the engineer of the express train, for backing without orders.

### Rules of the Road.

The following are extracts from the Rules of the Hudson River Road, in regard to unexpected detentions on the track:

"If any obstructions are on the track, or any train, engine or car running too close to, or approaching another train on the same track, or from any cause the safety of the train is endangered, the red flag must be distinctly shown, and great pains taken to warn the train in time.

If any switch is out of order, or any obstruction on the track, endangering the approaching train, the switch-man must send the red flag a mile to warn the approaching train.

At all road crossings, and other crossings on the level of the track, adjoining drawbridges, in steep rock, and earth cuts, and at all places where there is not a clear view of the track, and where it is liable to be obstructed, flagmen and signalmen must be stationed."

### Unclaimed Property.

A lady's small gold watch.

A large gold watch, No. 8,858, Lawrence, maker, capped and jeweled.

A wallet, with four pockets, containing $100 in gold.

A promissory note, dated at Goodrich, Canada West, payable at the Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, to William Murray, the sum of £75, currency.

A receipt of Thos. Fair, Clinton, C. W., for £16, dated Jan. 2, 1856.

### Two Investigations.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Coroner Taylor impanneled a Jury of inquiry into the cause of the death of Mrs. Hurlbut, at the Exchange Hotel; and Coroner Collins impanneled a Jury of inquiry into the cause of the death of Mrs. Chas. H. Greene, who was taken from the wreck alive but died soon afterward, and held the investigation at the Court House. The testimony taken before the Jury at the Court House was similar in all material respects to that which was taken before Coroner Taylor, at the Exchange Hotel, and therefore, the testimony before him will be sufficient to afford a correct idea of the merits of the case. We publish that taken before Coroner Taylor, and in doing so, our reporter desires to tender his thanks to C. B. Trowbridge, Esq., a lawyer of Poughkeepsie, who is one of the Jury, and acts as Secretary, for his kindness and gentlemanly attention.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

*Coroner*—E. P. Taylor.

*Jury*—Wm. A. Fanning, Foreman, O. H. Booth, E. C. Andrus, C. H. Andrus, R. S. Moore, Stephen Lake, C. P. Trowbridge.

*Daniel R. Sugdam* sworn: I have seen the body in the west room; it is the wife of Henry Hurlbert, of Albany; her name is Eliza Hurlbert.

*Dr. Hughson* sworn: I have examined the body in the adjoining room; her left leg and foot are fractured, compound fracture of the arm, scald from head to foot; have examined the body at the depôt; he was completely torn to peices.

*John C. Hitchcock* sworn: Am Ticket Agent at Poughkeepsie; it becomes my duty to note the time and starting of the train; express train that should have left 1.30 arrived here at 2.50; departed at 2.55; Joseph Bowerson is Conductor of the express that left at 2.55; Poughkeepsie way-train, Henry Camp, Conductor; her regular time of starting is 2.45; she left yesterday at 3; Poughkeepsie way-train stops at all stations down; express stops first at Fishkill; (the witness here presented to the Jury one gold watch, No. [illegible]; one eye-glass with gold key attached; one gold ring, marked "G. M.;" one baggage check, No. [illegible]; two cents; one gold watch broken in peices, No. [illegible], with small peice of chain attached, also a slide;) these were handed to me by the employes of the Railroad; were found on the ground at the place where the accident happened.

*Walter [illegible]* sworn: Am one of the Engineers on the Hudson River Railroad; Engineer of the "Missouri;" it was taking the Poughkeepsie way-train down; it started at 1 minute past 3, I should think; the time-table instructs us not to start in 10 minutes after another train had started; don't know how long the express train had been gone when I started my train; the Conductor ordered me to start the train; I have no discretion about starting the train; must start the train when the Conductor gives his orders to leave; was about two miles distant from the depôt when I saw the signal; saw the signal and train at the same time; should judge we were sixty rods apart; reversed the engine and gave the signal to apply the brakes; was running at about thirty miles per hour; if it had been any other kind of weather the distance that we were signaled would have been enough, but the track was [illegible] the train on the track; the flagman had given signal to the Express to stop, as there was a rail broken this side of Milton Ferry; it would take about a mile to stop a train on that spot, taking in consideration that there were two engines and two cars, as that part of the road is down grade [illegible].

*John [illegible]*, sworn: Am attached to the Poughkeepsie train; fireman; was on the first engine; it is my duty, when not otherwise engaged, to look out; when I saw the engineer grab the rope, I looked out and saw the flagman and train; do not know how long it was from the time the Express started till we started.

*James [illegible]* sworn: Am a bridge-builder on the Hudson River Railroad; was in the baggage car of the Express; heard a whistle, and looked out to see what the matter was; I jumped out before the train had come to a full stop; went forward and asked the engineer what was the matter; [illegible] think there was [illegible] on the part of the engineer of the way train; he is considered one of the best and safest engineers on the road.

*Walter [illegible]*, recalled: Have been a practical engineer some twelve years.

*Joseph [illegible]* sworn: Was on the down Express; got on the train at Poughkeepsie; had proceeded but a short distance when the whistle blewed and we came to a stop; I arose before the train had stopped, went to the door, and as soon as the train stopped I stepped off; saw the conductor with the red flag in his hand; he passed me and went to the rear of the cars; it was in the hindermost car; passed me and went to another man; he ran on, and another man went to the curve man still further up; I saw the man furthermost up go with a flag towards Poughkeepsie; the last I saw of him he was standing with the flag in his hand, holding it out at the curve; the conductor, as soon as he gave the flag to the man, came towards the train, passed me, went forward towards the engine; the express then started; I saw him motion it to start; I turned to get on the train; was standing even with the first platform of the last car; as I turned I saw the smoke-pipe of the Poughkeepsie train over the last car, as I thought at full speed; I jumped from the track, left-hand side, down an embankment; struck on the ice; looked around, and saw the locomotive strike the rear car and run into the next one; from the time that I got off, till the collision, I should think it did not exceed two minutes; the express had moved probably about a half of the length of a car before the collision; from the time the whistle first blew to the time when the collision took place, was between four and five minutes; I reside at Matteawan, Dutchess County.

*Joseph Bowerson* sworn: I was conductor of the down express yesterday; left Poughkeepsie yesterday at fifty-six minutes past two o'clock; had got about half through the first car, collecting tickets, and heard the signal; went to the baggage car; took the red flag; jumped off before the train had stopped; gave the red flag to the rear brakeman, and told him to run back and stop the other train; by that time there were two other red flags exhibited towards Poughkeepsie; I noticed that my engineer gave the signal to back up; backed about half the length of a car; went forward and motioned them to move forward; just at that instant the way train came rushing into us; from the time the train stopped till the collision took place, I should think it did not exceed two minutes; such weather as this I should not think there was room enough for a train to brake up between the cut and my train; there would be, when the track was not in such condition as it is at present; saw the Poughkeepsie train before I heard the alarm from their engine; four coaches, baggage car and two engines; it might have been one minute and a half before my train stopped, to the time the whistle blew; our instruction is that any train following another shall keep at the distance of two minutes [illegible] give the engineer the order to stop the train.

*Moses Sayles*, sworn: Am conductor on the Hudson River Railroad; was on the Express that left this place at two o'clock and fifty-six minutes yesterday; we had gone about one and a half or two miles when I heard the signal to stop; engineer gave some three signals to stop; ran some twenty-five rods after we saw the signal; I was then in the baggage car; got out when the train stopped; then went to the rear of the train; saw Mr. Bowerson with his rear brakeman, about half-way between the bridge and the rock-cut; there was another flagman still further north, with his flag exhibited at the cut, still going north; it was between three and six minutes from the time the signal was given till the collision took place; Express stopped in about two minutes; was about eighty rods from the cut to the place where the Express stopped; the Express could be stopped easier than the Way, for the reason that the Way train was the lightest; it would have taken full two minutes to stop the Poughkeepsie train from the time of the signal; it is the duty of the station-agent to start the trains; do not think the Poughkeepsie train could have been stopped from the place where the flagman gave his signal to the Express train; Mr. Martin is station-agent at Poughkeepsie; did not see him yesterday at the depôt; Poughkeepsie train was running at about fifteen or twenty miles per hour when it struck the Express; the engineer on the Poughkeepsie train is considered one of the most careful engineers on the road. M. SAYLES.

*Henry Camp*, sworn—Conductor on the Poughkeepsie train that leaves here at two o'clock and forty-five minutes; left here yesterday at three o'clock and one minute; am positive that it was eight minutes from the time the Express left yesterday before I started my train; I heard no signal; do not always hear the signal; I use my discretion in reference to the starting of the train; do not look to the station agent for orders to start my train, except when there is something extraordinary; I have full confidence in my engineer, and think he is always very careful; it is not usual to have a signal-cord from one engine to the other; did not see the station agent from the time the Express left; have been conductor three years last September. HENRY CAMP.

*Michael Dogen*, sworn: Flagman from Milton Ferry, 1½ up, was coming up, found a rail broken, and went up to stop the train; I was on the north side of Mine Point when I first saw the Express train; I told the watchman above that there was a break in the track. MICHAEL DOGEN.

Witness, G. B. Trowbridge.

*John McCoun*, sworn: Flagman on the road for three years; walk the track from Mrs. Livingston's to a short distance below the Cut when I first saw the Poughkeepsie train; cannot see from the place I stood to Mrs. Livingston's; I knew the Poughkeepsie train was due there; was on the track, north side of Mine Point, when the Express came along; it was three to five minutes after the Express passed before I saw the red flag; hoisted the red flag and went south; went half way to the bridge from the Cut; then the Conductor told me to go north and flag the train; went north; Poughkeepsie train passed me in the Cut, on the north side of the Cut. JOHN McCOUN.

Witness, G. B. Trowbridge.

*William R. Gough*, sworn—Not employed at present; was on the Express train as a passenger; I rode in the baggage car and heard the signal; close the brakes; train stopped; Bowerson came in and took out a red flag; was out of the baggage car previous to the train stopping; I got out; Conductor sent a brakeman back with a red flag; saw a flag-man come to Bowerson; was looking out for the Poughkeepsie train; Bowerson motioned to his engineer to move forward with his train; was getting out to the rear of the baggage or front of the first passenger car and then saw Poughkeepsie train; the Express was then moving; fell on the embankment opposite the first coach of the Express; the Poughkeepsie train struck the rear of the Express train, and lifted the last train almost on end, split that car to pieces, and threw the second car up about even with the boiler of the Poughkeepsie engine; second car broke in pieces; first engine of the Poughkeepsie train ran off the track, towards the river; first took hold of a lady, in this house, and helped her to a coach; from the time the train stopped till the collision it was from three to five minutes; it was three minutes after three when the train stopped; my watch was two minutes faster than the standard time; Mr. Camp and Bowerson are trustworthy and careful men; it was not possible for the engineer to stop his train, if he did not get warning this north side of the cut. WILLIAM R. GOUGH.

*Bishop [illegible]*, sworn: Am baggage-master on the Poughkeepsie train; was on the train yesterday, three P. M.; heard the signal; got up to apply the brakes; got half-way to the door, and the train struck; have been with Camp about two years; I asked him, the flagman, why he did not flag us down; [illegible] the Poughkeepsie train yesterday; first notice that I had was the whistle; I started for the brakes, and the brakemen were at their station and the brakes were on; made an attempt to get at the door; went only way through the car when I first heard the whistle. GEORGE W. [illegible].

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 11, 1856.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

## THE SOFTS AT SYRACUSE.

### Meeting of the Soft-Shell Democratic State Convention.

### Organization and Choice of Officers.

### Speeches of Messrs. Ludlow and Dean.

### HARMONIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Soft Democratic State Convention met at the City Hall, in this city, to-day, to elect Delegates to attend the National Convention at Cincinnati. Forty-eight counties are represented in the Convention, by ninety-nine Delegates. Absent, twenty-nine.

Considering the weather, the Convention was pretty full. New-York sent Lorenzo B. Shepard, Mr. Fowler, Postmaster, "outsider," and John Cochrane, Surveyor.

Ballard of Cortland, Hatch of Erie, Richmond of Genesee, Dean of Dutchess, Westbrook of Ulster, and Ludlow of Suffolk, seemed to be the leaders of the Convention.

The outside delegation is small. Even the indefatigable Capt. Rynders is not here.

The Secretary announced that there were three contested seats—one in Kings, one in Schenectady, and one in the Fourteenth District of New-York.

On motion, the Chair was requested to appoint a Committee.

Mr. Ballard, of Cortland, moved that a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed by the Chair to nominate permanent officers for the Convention.

Mr. West, of New-York, objected. This, he said, was a Democratic Convention, and every Delegate was entitled to a voice and a vote in it. He desired to begin right, and have a ballot for permanent President. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Ballard opposed the amendment.

Mr. Shepard, of New-York, thought it would be impossible to ballot at this time.

Mr. West said that if a Committee were appointed on Organization, there would be another to select the Delegates to Cincinnati, and the rest of the Convention might as well take the 5 o'clock train and go home. There had been too much of this cliqueism in the party for its own good. He was opposed to the idea of four or five men managing a whole Convention.

A motion was made to table the whole matter.

The Chair decided that the motion to lay on the table would carry everything with it.

Mr. Cochrane, of New-York, Mr. Ballard, Mr. [illegible] and the Chair, had a conversation about Parliamentary law.

Mr. Dean, of Dutchess, moved the previous question, which was carried.

The main question on the original motion for a Committee was then put, and carried without a count.

The Chair then appointed the following Committees:

*On Organization*—Mr. Ballard, of the Sixth District, Chairman; Mr. Roome, of the First; Mr. Martin, of the Seventh; Mr. Harrington, of the Third; Mr. Hall, of the Fourth; Mr. Strong, of the Fifth; Mr. Hawley, of the Seventh; and Mr. Potter, of the Eighth.

*On Contested Seats*—Messrs. Purser, Westbrook, Campbell, Judson and Merritt.

Mr. Cochrane moved that the rules of the late Assembly be adopted. Carried.

At 2 o'clock the Convention adjourned till 3.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, Mr. Taylor in the Chair.

The Secretary called the roll.

Mr. Swackhamer claimed the seat from the Tenth District of New-York. Mr. Fairchild, he said, had no business here.

Mr. Fairchild—That is a matter of opinion. I claim to have been regularly elected.

Referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Ballard reported the following list of permanent officers:

PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| George H. Purser, | Joseph Martin, |
| Alonzo McConihe, | John L. Russell, |
| George B. Judd, | Charles McLane, |
| James Faulkner, | A. V. A. Hotchkiss. |

SECRETARIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Levi H. Brown, | H. P. Clinton, |
| Hiram Engle, | Horace Packer. |

Mr. Smith, of Chautauque, objected to the receiving of the report previous to that of the Committee on Contested Seats. It was a matter of courtesy to allow the contestants a chance. He moved that the last-named Committee report now.

Objected to, and the motion withdrawn.

The Report of the Committee on Organization was then adopted, and Mr. Ludlow was conducted to the Chair, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you heartily, for the honor you have conferred upon me. Be assured that I shall discharge the duties which devolve upon me with strict impartiality, and to the best of my ability. You are met, gentlemen, under circumstances of great interest. You are on the eve of a most important National Convention. You are not only to select judicious delegates to represent the State in that Convention, but also by a platform of principles to proclaim to the Democracy of the Union where, in this time of political chaos, the *Democracy* of this State stand—what they mean and what they want. I have no doubt that your deliberations will be conducted with moderation; and it is my earnest hope, above all, that the delegates from this great Empire State may meet their brethren at Cincinnati on terms of proud equality, and that no act of this Convention will compromise that attitude.

Mr. Dean, of Dutchess—I respond heartily to all the sentiments which have just fell from the Chair. It is very important that we should make known our principles boldly and distinctly, so that they may be understood everywhere. I am happy to say that, since we have been together, I have heard but one sentiment expressed, and that is one of love for the principles which have placed seventy-four men in Congress who are voting in solid phalanx for one man, and supporting the great principles of the party. [Applause.] It is important now, when men who differ upon all points but one are banding together for the destruction of the Union, that we should make its preservation one paramount issue. We should throw aside all personal feelings, and unite in support of this one main principle of the Democratic Party,—and I take it we are the only party in this State that can be considered Democratic in principles and in action. [Loud applause.] I move, Sir, that a Committee of one from each Judicial District [illegible]

[illegible] Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Carried.

[illegible]

The Democratic (Soft-Shell) State Convention temporarily organized at the [illegible] Hall this morning, by the appointment of [illegible] Taylor as temporary Chairman. All the Counties in the State were represented except [illegible]. There were four contested seats, which were referred to the Committee on Organization.

At the afternoon session the Committee reported Wm. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk County, for President, with eight Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries. A Committee on Platforms and Resolutions, consisting of two from each Judicial District, was appointed, with Nicholas Hill, Jr., as Chairman. A Committee was also appointed, consisting of two from each Judicial District, to report to the Convention names of delegates to the Cincinnati National Convention. A recess was then taken to 7 o'clock.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Result of Twenty Hours' Sitting in the House.

### Who Carried the Adjournment.

### THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

[illegible]

### Central American Affairs—A Call for a Letter from Lord John Russell—[illegible] Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Lord John Russell, in January, 1853, wrote to Mr. Crampton a letter declaring that the British Government intended to adhere strictly to the Treaty of Washington, of April 19, 1850, and not assume any sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America.

Mr. Clayton, having a knowledge that [illegible] of that letter is on file in the State Department, has induced the Senate to request the President to furnish a copy.

## XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Several memorials from Naval Officers, complaining of injustice to them by the Naval Retiring Board, were presented.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 1 o'clock this morning, Mr. [illegible], after his ineffectual effort to place Mr. Orr in the chair until the election of a Speaker, made a similar motion, substituting the name of Mr. Smith, of Alabama, which was likewise laid on the table.

An incidental discussion followed, touching the merits of Know-Nothingism, Catholicism and other subjects. Two additional votes were taken, the last resulting as follows:

[illegible]

Much time was consumed in calling the yeas and nays on various questions, including motions to adjourn. Many gentlemen were asleep or dozing in their seats and on sofas, and aroused by their brother members on guard when their votes were required.

[illegible]

Mr. Bowie replied by saying the Americans had the power to organize by uniting on the Democratic candidate for Speaker. Let them come up and save the country.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, defended the Republicans from the charge that they are responsible for the failure to organize.

[illegible]

## FROM ALBANY.

### The Senate Committees—Additional Ballots in the Assembly—Some Statistics from the Census—Basis of Representation.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

Brevity is the soul of the Legislative proceedings. To-day, as yesterday, the sum and substance [illegible] make the notable doings of a [illegible].

In the Senate, during the Notices of Bills, were [illegible] by Mr. [illegible]—one for an amendment of our [illegible] and one other for the reorganization of [illegible] Police Department.

Mr. [illegible] gave notice of a bill to exempt the [illegible] N. Y. Historical Society from [illegible] and brought in a bill to renew the Charter of the College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Spencer brought in a bill authorizing the Superintendent of the Bank Department to invest money belonging to the Bank Fund in the purchase of [illegible] 1860—such stock not to be purchased at a price exceeding [illegible].

The President made announcement of the following Standing Committees:

Claims—Messrs. Lee, Bellinger, Brooks.
[illegible]—Messrs. Richardson, Madden, Spencer.
[illegible]—Messrs. Noxon, Sickles, Wadsworth.
[illegible]—Messrs. Upham, Briggs, C. P. Smith.
[illegible]—Messrs. [illegible], Bellinger, Spencer.
[illegible]—Messrs. Spencer, [illegible].
Railroads—Messrs. Bradford, Wadsworth, D. P. [illegible]
[illegible]—Messrs. Bellinger, E. M. Smith, Harcourt.
[illegible]—Messrs. [illegible], Kelly.
[illegible]—Messrs. Patterson, Hale, Hopkins.
[illegible]—Messrs. Madden, Rider, Nichols.
[illegible]—Messrs. Halsted, [illegible].
[illegible]—Messrs. J. A. Smith, E. Clark, White.
[illegible]—Messrs. E. Clark, Cuyler, Ferdon.
[illegible]—Messrs. Brooks, Patterson, Briggs.
Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Nichols, Towne, Halsted.
[illegible]—Messrs. Ferdon, Patterson, A. M. Smith.
[illegible]—Messrs. Towne, A. M. Smith, [illegible].
[illegible] of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Rider, Bradford, J. A. Smith.
Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Cuyler, Towne, [illegible].
[illegible]—Messrs. [illegible], Patty, J. A. [illegible].
[illegible]—Messrs. Upham, Sickles, Richardson.
[illegible]—Messrs. White, Nichols, Hopkins.
[illegible]—Messrs. C. P. Smith, [illegible], Brooks.
[illegible]—Messrs. Briggs, E. Clark, Halsted.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Sickles, Towne, Hopkins.
Incorporation of Cities and Villages—Messrs. Brooks, Lee, Patty.
[illegible]—Messrs. Hale, White, Hotchkiss.
[illegible]—Messrs. Bradford, Lee, Ferdon.
Joint Library—Messrs. Wadsworth, Rider, Kelly.
*Select Committee on the Rules of the Senate*—Messrs. [illegible], Spencer, Brooks.

His whereabouts at once became the engrossing [illegible] of each Senator, and doubtless, to enable [illegible]

[illegible]

tive population, and share in my amazement at the disparity manifested:

| Dist. | Population. | Total Representative. | Dist. | Population. | Total Representative. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 18 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 19 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 20 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 21 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 22 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 23 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 24 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 9 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 25 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 26 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 27 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 28 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 13 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 29 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 30 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 15 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 31 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 16 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 32 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

It will be noticed that the Third District in the City, represented by Mr. Brooks, has a representative population of 50,561, while the Sixth District, represented by Mr. Baker, has a representative population of 198,[illegible]—nearly four times more than the Third. A further comparison shows, that while three other Senators from the City represent 302,977, Mr. Baker represents [illegible]—but [illegible] less than his three colleagues. In the same District the number of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Native voters is | 19,817 |
| Naturalized | 18,536 |
| Excess of Native over Foreign vote but | 1,281 |

And yet, I believe Mr. Baker had a majority of some thousands over his opponents in the last canvass.

WHAT IT COST TO TAKE THE CENSUS.

The statistics on file in the Office of the Secretary of State are the result of the labors of 1,744 Marshals. The Federal census of 1850 cost, in this State, for the collection of statistics, $114,474 95, or three cents and seven mills for each person returned. The cost of the State enumeration has not yet been ascertained in all the Counties, but so far as ascertained it gives the corresponding expense at three cents and three mills, a saving of four mills per person. The office work of the United States census cost about $45,000—the same service for the State will cost about $18,000.

A DIVE FOR THE SPOILS.

The Canal Board convened to-morrow for the consideration of important business—at least I believe that is the view taken by the State Engineer of what is about to be considered. I concur with the State Engineer, if rumor correctly enumerates the business to be done, which is an entire change in the Engineer corps employed on our canals. "My little children," said a showman, exhibiting the picture of Daniel in the lion's den, "I wish you to remark the indifference of Daniel to the lions—and then, if you will look a little closer, you will notice that the lions don't care a straw for Daniel." I am indifferent to the acts of the new Order, and I hope the indifference is reciprocated; but I may be permitted to say that the State can hardly afford to have the Engineer's department made the football of political demagogues, and that any sudden changes therein cannot but be ruinous to the public interests. It may be necessary for the success of projects already marked out, by which thrift may follow, but I think even the projector or projectors of that thrift will gain by the exercise of a little prudence. LEO.

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## "Aluminum" a New Metal.

According to French reports the attention of the scientific and industrial world is called upon an important discovery—that of a new metal, extracted from clay, to which the name of Aluminum has been given. Science has known it since 1827, and particularly since the year 1845; but the process of extracting it has been so imperfect, that it was only seen as rare specimens in laboratories. All that time over, the efforts made for perfecting and utilizing the said discovery were of no avail. But Mr. Henry St. Claire Deville, a young chemist, in Paris, aided by two other able chemists, Messrs. Tissier, has resolved that problem at last. He has perfected the proceedings of extraction so far, that the new metal has already passed from the dominion of Science into that of Industry. In examining the curiosities of the Exhibition, your attention will be fixed to a very fine chronometer, and several other objects, made of Aluminum, and manufactured in the establishment of Mr. Christofle. The metal whereof they are made has been prepared by Messrs. Tissier.

The "Aluminum" is almost as white and fusible as silver, is inoxydable by the air at any temperature, and resists the action of all the acids, with the exception of chloridic acid alone. When melted, and after condensing its molecules under the hammer, or by lamination, it takes a bluish color, giving it the appearance of platinum. Ductile and malleable like silver, it can be drawn out into wire or extended into leaves exceedingly thin. Its greatest value, however, for manufacturing purposes is its lightness. It is generally known, that the lightest of all the metals now used in industry is zinc, whose weight, in proportion to water, as 1 is like 7.21, while Aluminum weighs but 2.56 in that proportion. Therefore Aluminum, which for its great lightness might be presumed to be highly oxydable, comes nearest to silver and platinum in this respect. Like these two metals, it is unalterable by heat, and in preference to silver it has the quality not to be discolored by sulphurous vapor. Aluminum further is different from copper, by its being odorless, and none of its combinations can ever be injurious.

It is remarkable, that in spite of its great lightness, this metal is very sonorous. Its sound is harmonious, and the vibration of extraordinary duration. Less hard than coined silver, so easily smoothed, it is characterized by a stiffness, a tenacity like those of iron, especially when it has been worked under the hammer.

As we have already stated, Aluminum is unalterable by water and acids—which, with the exception of chloridic acid, have no effect whatever on this metal in ordinary temperature. Its only decomposers are—beside chloridic acid—soda and potash in concentrated solution, which will affect it by setting free the hydrogen. It is a better conductor of electricity than any other metal—a quality which, combined with its unalterableness, may prove it at once as very precious for the electric telegraphy.

The Aluminum melts at a degree of heat between that required for zinc and that for copper, and then it can be cast and moulded. It was apprehended for some time, that Aluminum was unalloyable with any other metal, but the experiments of Messrs. Tissier have demonstrated that it will alloy with silver, zinc, tin—and furnish compositions more or less fusible, but melting quicker as Aluminum. The alloy with copper, which Mr. Deville had succeeded to perform soon after his discovery, is remarkable by its hardness and brittleness—it scratches glass and is broken like steel.

At present Aluminum, for being very costly, can be considered only as one of "the precious metals." Nevertheless, it has already been used in many very interesting applications. By its inalterability, tenacity and lightness, it is considered already as indispensable for the manufacture of instruments of great precision, where the art of the maker is much higher valued than the price of the material. It is enough to point out balances of great correctness,—watches and astronomical instruments. By its perfect safety, when applied to the human body, it may be found highly useful in the manufacture of surgical instruments. And, moreover, if Aluminum has not the beautiful nature of silver, it has the immense advantage of not getting black in the air; and this advantage alone will warrant it the competition with the latter metal in the use for plate and jewelry.

But these are not the only applications which Aluminum is susceptible of. If, after further perfection of the manner of extracting it, the price of this new metal should admit its competition with copper, it would have the fullest claim for the preference: on the one hand an oxydable metal of disagreeable smell, of which every composition is poisonous;—on the other an unalterable one, three times lighter, entirely odorless, and without any injurious effect upon the human system.

The advantages of the new metal are positive and incontestable. And, although the same weight of Aluminum costs now four times as much as silver, it is yet not higher than silver, because one pound of Aluminum has four times the volume of silver, and affords the manufacture of four times more objects.

We learn that further trials for perfecting the extract of Aluminum are made at this time in different parts of France,—particularly at Rouen,—under the direction of Messrs. Tissier. It is to be hoped that these efforts may prove successful, and that Science will justify the confidence which Industry places in her—viz.: to furnish the new metal at such prices that it can be more generally used for those objects for which it is so much appreciated.

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## Stray Notes.

IS THE PROFESSION OF THE STAGE DISREPUTABLE?

In our incidental remarks on the profession of the stage, last week, we said, what no one can pretend to deny, that it is not a reputable one. This is not a matter of opinion; it is a matter of fact. There are many actors of the highest respectability, who are so apart from, and in spite of, their profession. Yet, even this class occupy an anomalous position, and a doubt always attaches to them when they are introduced into what is called "Society." During our recent elections, we remember seeing a card from a gentleman in Brooklyn, stating that he had lost his nomination as a Senator, solely on the ground of his having once been an actor, though it was a long while since he had abandoned the stage. In the State of Connecticut the stage is proscribed by law solely on the ground of the theatre being detrimental to the public morals. There is no other profession which is thus placed under the ban of the law and public opinion; and there is no necessity that we should attempt to prove a fact which everybody knows to be true. We remarked before, and repeat now, that there must be some better cause for this universal feeling against the stage than mere bigotry and ascetic morality, because it is common to all nations. The stage is not ennobling. It does not require the highest order of genius. Its professors are not inventors, but mimics; they do not originate, but imitate, and their success depends upon physical accidents rather than intellectual cultivation. Garrick was the companion and intimate friend of the most illustrious and excellent men of his time; but not because he was an actor, but because he was a man of wit, of high moral qualities, a genial companion, and of irreproachable integrity of character; and besides these qualities, he was the greatest actor that ever adorned the stage, and his eminence made him a curiosity. His associates were not actors, nor was there any of his profession admitted into the circle of his illustrious friends. His genius and respectability conferred honor upon the stage, but the stage conferred none upon him.

We have been led to make these remarks from learning that we had given offence to certain sensitive gentlemen of the theatrical profession, whom we should not, most certainly, include among the disreputable members of the stage.

The stage has its mission, which is to amuse; and while it offers innocent amusement to the people it is beneficial; but its most ardent admirers and warmest advocates cannot deny that, in the constant aim at novelty, and the effort to amuse, it is often guilty of very gross departures from the conventional line of moral propriety—to overstep which must, of necessity, subject it to the censure of the conservators of the public morals. If the theatre is regarded as a place of dangerous resort for the young, none are to blame for it but its conductors, who, in times back, if not at the present, have taught the guardians of youth to beware of its fascinations and immoral tendencies.

The stage is greatly improved, we believe, but it is now paying the unavoidable penalty of its former transgressions, and its professors must be content to bear up under the obloquy which their predecessors have heaped upon their shoulders. The greater number of actors change their names, when they go on the stage, to save their real names from degradation.

But the whole question lies in a very small nut shell; was there ever a father who wished his son or daughter to adopt the stage as a profession? Never, except in the case of some poor creature who, being unable to take care of himself, was willing to sacrifice his children for his own profit. Jenny Lind, in the height of her fame, when a shower of golden favors was falling around her, and the great and noble and good were crowding to listen to her, abandoned the stage because she felt herself degraded by its associations.

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## Steam to Australia.

Owing to her peculiar position Australia can be reached from England by three or four different routes. Some of these are more especially adapted for the conveyance of heavy goods in sailing vessels; others, only fitted for the conveyance of mails, light valuable packages, and the richer class of passengers, in steamers. On the best of the latter routes the people of Australia are now endeavoring to have a line of mail steamers laid on, which would insure them regular, frequent, and speedy communication with Great Britain, and through her with the rest of the world. Australia is, of course, chiefly settled by colonists from the British Islands, and depends for most of her manufactured articles on the workshops of Birmingham, the factories of Manchester, Paisley and Belfast; but, in reading over the Sydney and Melbourne papers, one sees prominently advertised articles which have been exported from our shores, and manufactured by our mechanics and artisans. We notice American cooking-stoves puffed up and glowingly described in the advertising columns of our Australian contemporaries. Great Britain has the greatest and most direct interest in Tasmania, but we here also have commercial connections and social ties, that should naturally excite our attention to anything which may help to develop her resources or bring her nearer to America.

In some pamphlets which were issued in 1854 by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, and the London Postal Association, all the routes which had been proposed up to that time are thoroughly and ably discussed. The principal mail routes are one *via* the Cape of Good Hope, one called the American, *via* Panama and Tahiti, and one, adjudged the best, and designated as the Overland, *via* the Isthmus of Suez. The two first have each serious drawbacks, such as greater length to be run, and detention caused by the necessity of coaling frequently; while the last, both bodies agree in considering as the shortest, quickest and most economical. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, in a report lately issued, and received by the last arrival, on the urgency of providing a regular fortnightly line of mail steamers to and from England, adopt the views of the London and Melbourne Associations expressed in 1854, and earnestly recommend them for adoption. The Overland Route, as it is called, will follow the same track as that now run over by the East India Overland Route on the Mediterranean to Alexandria; thence across the Isthmus of Suez to Aden, a town on the Red Sea, owned by England, and which she is endeavoring to turn into another Gibraltar, so strongly is it being fortified; from this port, going through the Straits of Babel-Mandel, the route continues direct to King George's Sound, a splendid roadstead on the Australian coast, containing two perfectly land-locked harbors, Princess Royal and Oyster. The time calculated as necessary to run over this route is fifty days. The steamers are to be of 1,000 tons burden and 300 horse-power. Vessels of this class, after deducting space for passenger-decks, store-rooms, mails and baggage stowage, would have capacity remaining for carrying 500 tons of coal, or about 25 days' consumption. It is hoped that by avoiding the mistaken policy of some, who have unsuccessfully attempted to carry on steam communication between Australia and England, that the line now projected can be worked with regularity, economy, and, after a while, with profit. The pamphlets already referred to give the statistics of the Melbourne Post-Office for the first six months of the year 1854. From them it appears that the number of letters carried between that city and England, from January to July, amounted to [illegible], and of newspapers for the same period, 546,930. The whole postal traffic of Australia now amounts to 1,500,000 letters and 2,230,000 newspapers yearly. The gross revenue on these, at one shilling per letter, and one penny per newspaper, would amount to $375,000 and $45,000 respectively—in all, $420,000 a year. Taking into account all possible expenses attendant on running the steamers fortnightly, the Melbourne report calculates that there would be no larger subsidy required from Government than $375,000, and even that amount only for the first few years. To this help the Australians consider themselves entitled, either from the Imperial Exchequer or from the Imperial Post-Office.

In support of their claim on the former they have the opinion of Adam Smith, who classes the Post-Office as one of the three institutions which it is the duty of the sovereign or commonwealth to erect and maintain. As to the latter, they say that it is indebted to the colony now, the income arising from the carrying of the mails to and from Australia having been hitherto in excess of the expenditure. We would naturally prefer that the American route should be adopted, which would make New-York the pivot point of the line, but can scarcely hope for such a contingency, as the weight of the argument is in favor of the Isthmus of Suez route. Still, no matter how the vessels may be run, we shall be heartily glad, for the world's sake, and for commerce sake, when a mail steamship line, running to Australia, shall be settled on a strong, permanent and profitable basis. Perhaps, after all, some of our New-York steamship owners, undismayed by the experience of the company who owned the *Golden Age*, may show the Australians what American enterprise can dare, and American energy achieve, by starting a line of independent steamers between our continent and their enormous island. We should like to have a direct steam communication with those of our people now living in the different portions of what we trust will one day form an independent confederacy. If it does, may it flourish proudly, and last long enough to give that enterprising Eastern traveler spoken of by Macaulay an opportunity to stand on a broken arch of London Bridge, look from that on the ruins of St. Paul's Cathedral, and then and there conceive the thoughts and express the words imagined for him in the poetic passage from the pen of the brilliant Whig essayist.

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## NICARAGUA.

### Reports of the Disturbed State of the Country Contradicted.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I have very recently returned from Central America, and noticing that certain false statements concerning the affairs of Nicaragua are being circulated in influential papers, I can take upon myself, from personal experience, to contradict them and disabuse the public mind.

I left Granada at the latest moment in the Government vessel in time to meet the California passengers at Virgin Bay, and arrived here on the 30th of December. I came direct from the interior of Nicaragua, where I had been traveling [illegible] with Gen. Valla, *alias* Chillon, who is exceedingly popular among the natives. He was received everywhere with demonstrations of joy, and was congratulated upon the termination of the long [illegible], and the triumph of the Liberal Party. At many cities, on our arrival, the officials came out to meet him and escorted him back with all honors. I passed through [illegible], [illegible], Managua, Pueblo Nuevo, Leon, Aguacate, [illegible] and other towns, in company with Chillon, and witnessed all these demonstrations in favor of the General and the cause he advocated. The Natives always manifested great friendship for Americans, and expressed pleasure at the prospect of their settling in the country to work out the yet undeveloped resources of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the soil. I was ten days in Matagalpa, and there was not *the slightest opposition* by the people, either there or in Segovia, to the occupation of these towns by the Liberal force. No battles were fought, and no hostilities were ever contemplated. I traveled alone frequently between the town of Matagalpa and the mines, some eight miles distant, and always met with politeness and kindness from the natives. General Chillon or Valla is the *Commandante* of Segovia, and Col. Herrara of Matagalpa, and both these officers were in undisputed possession of their respective districts. I brought from them to Gen. Walker the latest news, reaching Granada in three days, and receiving kindness everywhere on the journey.

I have no connection whatever either with the Government or army of Nicaragua; my only object is to state facts, so that those interested in the affairs of that Republic may see the incorrectness of statements recently made in some of our most reliable papers. Where, for instance, did the *National Intelligencer* obtain the news, republished in the *Journal of Commerce*, of this City, said to be advices from Nicaragua down to the middle of last month? Did not the *Star of the West* arrive recently, from San Juan, bringing Granada papers to about the 17th of December, which contain nothing of this important news about battles fought and won, or the flight of Gen. Walker? The article in the *Intelligencer* states that the forces of Walker number 294 Americans and 565 native troops. If the writer had been properly posted, he would know that 130 Americans came down in the last steamer from California, and arrived at San Juan del Sur, on or about the 19th of December, *four days later than the news he has just published*, and that the previous steamer brought over 200 men, while, before this, there were already some 250 in Granada. Col. Herrara alone had in Matagalpa, on the 12th of December, 220 men, and Chillon, in Segovia, some 300 more, not mentioning those in Leon, the ancient capital, containing some 25,000 inhabitants, and in the other towns of the Republic all the forces which, during the last two years, have been fighting on the revolutionary side, are still in arms under Walker, exclusive of the Americans; and yet the writer in the *Intelligencer* would ask us to believe that 595 men have captured nearly the whole country, and have even invested Granada itself! Any one who will take trouble to examine the dates and statistics in the article to which I have alluded, must see that it is entirely untrue in every particular.

EDMUND BOWLY.

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## Doctor-ing the Police—Letter from an Enraged [illegible].

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I do really wish that a few highly respectable members of the "Press," together with a few of the most eminent editors, would severally be waylaid or beaten to a jelly, and if possible, have their brains knocked out, merely to cause an excitement concerning the inefficiency of our Police. It is no less than a certain truth, that, on dark or stormy nights, the Police are very scarce. One may traverse the City for miles without meeting one, except by good chance, meets one or two smoking cigars, leaning against some jeweler's door, where there is some special consideration for so doing. In my opinion we had best abolish this "fair-weather Police" and return to the old "night watch." Where is the use to keep up the military phrases, such as Captains, Sergeants and sergeants, if there is no military discipline observed? The men should be put on post and relieved in regular military [illegible], as it now stands it can be classed in no other light than a [illegible] with [illegible]. It is high time public attention should be [illegible] concerning it, and endeavor to amend, or abolish it, that is, if the people have the power.

[illegible] A DOCTOR.

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## THE ST. REGIS INDIANS.

### Interesting Account of the St. Regis Indians in Northern New-York.

[illegible]—THE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND [illegible] CONDITION.

The Indian village of St. Regis, on the River St. Lawrence, is divided by the 45th line of north latitude, the church and greater part of the village being in Canada, while a scattered population extends over their reservation in the town of Bombay, in Franklin County, New-York, comprising about one-third of the entire native and half-breed population of the settlement.

Few places are more delightfully situated than this. It lies at the head of Lake St. Francis, just below the foot of the Long Sault rapid, on a point between the mouths of the St. Regis and Racket Rivers, by the aid of which in former times the natives in their light canoes could penetrate far into the interior, and have access to the finest hunting-grounds in the country, and which afforded in their immediate vicinity the choicest fish in abundance. If to these be added a salubrious climate, a fertile soil, and ready access by way of the great river to the most remote regions of the interior, it must be admitted that the location was judiciously chosen, and that its first settlers must have enjoyed peculiar advantages.

The village was settled by Father Anthony Gordon, a Jesuit priest from Caughnawaga, near Montreal, in 1760, with a colony of Mohawk Iroquois, who had, some seventy years before, been induced to join the French in Canada. A few families had located in the vicinity previously, but nothing was done towards permanent settlement, until Gordon arrived with a large number of savages, and took possession of the place—which, from the patron saint of the day of their arrival, was named St. Regis. The natives call it Akwissasne,—"Where the partridge drums,"—perhaps from the abundance of these birds, or more probably from the circumstance that in Winter, when the river freezes, there is often heard a rumbling sound from the passage underneath of masses of ice from the open rapids above. The "anchor ice" thus accumulating, often causes a sudden breaking up and overflow, attended with a fearful crash, the waters flowing over the banks in alarming violence, at times destroying lives, and often doing great damage to buildings near the river.

From its origin to the present day, St. Regis has been the seat of a Catholic mission—Gordon being, in 1775, succeeded by Denaut, and afterwards by L'Archambault, R. McDonnell, Rinfret, Roupe, J. Marcoux, N. Dufresne, J. Balle and F. X. Marcoux—the last named of whom has resided in the village since 1836. The distinction of bands, as the Wolf, Great Turtle, Little Turtle, Bear and Plover, into which they are divided, is the only trace of their national customs that they may now be said to retain.

Until the War of 1812, they were governed by twelve chiefs chosen for life, sharing equally among them the annuities and presents of the two Governments. The war created a distinction, which still continues, having descended on the male line from the parties as they were formed at that period.

The American Indians have for many years been governed by three Trustees elected annually, while the British party continued the former government until it was broken up in June of the present year, by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Canada, it having been found that the tenure for life led to many abuses of trust on the part of the Chiefs. These people have made but little progress in civilization, beyond the adoption of the dress of the whites, and the attainment of a few elementary modes of cultivating the soil. The mechanic arts are unknown among them. It is instructive to trace the origin of names and the recognition of personal and social rights in the transition state of society here observed; for, although they are recognized by both Governments as tenants in common, having no individual right of soil, yet there has arisen among them a code, which, without the sanction of a statute, has not less an obligation by common consent upon those who come within its influence. The title or claim of British or American party, follows the father, and is lost by the woman upon marriage, when she acquires that of her husband.

A white man, upon marrying an Indian woman, [illegible] children. But a white woman marrying an Indian acquires for herself and children the rights of her husband. If the husband be white, the eldest male child is considered the head of the family for receiving annuities. If there are no children, the wife is thus considered.

Any Indian, or white intermarried and living with them, may take up as much of woodland as he can clear and cultivate, which may be sold or devised to any one of the tribe whether British or American. He cannot, however, appropriate woodland to the exclusion of any Indian from the cutting of timber, of which they have the common right to cut and take off, as well for their own use as for sale.

Pasturage is in common—there being on the reservation from one to two thousand acres of cleared lands, besides woodland and tracts that, from neglect, have been overgrown with bushes. Every person may keep in these commons as much stock as he pleases, and the chiefs sometimes admit the cattle of farmers in the vicinity, on being paid a stipulated price.

American Indians may reside on the island or other lands of the tribe in Canada, and British Indians may, in like manner, hold lands in the State of New-York, without losing their rights or distinction of party.

Other Indians may be admitted to their rights with the consent of the chiefs; and a person may change his party with the general approbation of those among whom he is received, but not otherwise.

The distinction of bands descends on the female side from mother to son. Since the discontinuance of the election of chiefs, this distinction has no practical application, but formerly each band was entitled to elect three chiefs, (the Plover and Little Turtle voting together,) and a vacancy only be filled by the band in which it occurred.

The property of a father, upon death, is equally divided among his children, but formerly it was held that the household goods belonged to the daughters, while the land belonged to the sons.

The British Indians receive rents for lands sold to Governments, or leased for long periods, and presents of blankets, cloth, powder, shot and firearms, but of late some of the latter have been withheld, and the tribe have been notified that these presents will soon be discontinued altogether.

The American party draw an annuity of some $2,100, and rents from lands leased for a few years, which, unless renewed, will soon revert, under cultivation and with improvements. The total amount of land belonging to these Indians in the State of New-York is about 12,000 acres.

There are at the present time 643 British Indians, sharing in the rents and presents of that Government, and 535 American Indians, participating in the annuities paid by the State of New-York, making the total number 1,178. Of these, 490 reside within this State, of whom 38 are of the British party.

The census of this tribe recently taken by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, first Clerk of the Census Department of the Secretary's Office, shows the following statistics of those living south of the provincial line:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of dwellings | 87 | Persons over 21 who cannot read | 117 |
| Number of families | 87 | Persons who can read Iroquois | [illegible] |
| Number of males | 209 | Catholics | [illegible] |
| Number of females | 211 | Methodists | [illegible] |
| Born in Can. St. Regis | 179 | Belong to Wolf band | [illegible] |
| Born in Lake of Two Mountains | 10 | Belong to Plover band | [illegible] |
| Born in Caughnawaga | 9 | Belong to Little Turtle band | 41 |
| Born in Northwest | 1 | Belong to Big Turtle band | [illegible] |
| Born in St. Francois | 1 | Belong to Beaver band | [illegible] |
| Born elsewhere in Canada | 9 | Acres cultivated, exclusive of pasture | [illegible] |
| Born in State of N. Y. | 207 | No. of cows owned | [illegible] |
| Married | [illegible] | No. of horses owned | [illegible] |
| Widowed | [illegible] | Bush. of wheat raised in 1855 | [illegible] |
| Farmers | [illegible] | Bush. of corn raised in 1854 | [illegible] |
| Hunters | [illegible] | | |
| Children bet. 4 and 21 who attend school | [illegible] | | |
| Children bet. 4 and 21 who do not attend | [illegible] | | |

For several years these people have been on the increase, and had not their numbers been repeatedly reduced by the ravages of cholera, small-pox and other epidemics, they would have nearly doubled in numbers since the war of 1812.

A striking illustration of the rate of increase may be inferred from the fact, that of the 490 living within this State, 250 are under twenty years of age. Marriages are usually contracted at that age, and sterility is almost unknown.

In view of these facts, it becomes a question of grave importance whether it be not the duty of our Government to bestow attention upon the improvement and elevation of these people, [illegible] the intelligence which will fit them for becoming [illegible] and citizens, by the introduction of learning, and especially of a knowledge of the English language; a practical education of the youth [illegible] the farmer and the house-keeper, an appreciation of the comforts of home, with the habits of industry necessary for the attainment of those conveniences which distinguish civilized life, and that emulation in labor conducive to prosperity and happiness.

There are at present two schools supported by the State, [illegible] those few with very little benefit. The system needs reforming, and until a different and more efficient method is adopted, there can be little hope of improvement. H.

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## Life of Washington in Modern Greek.

A CARD.

For the information of travelers who, when in Greece, have contributed for the publication of the "Life of Washington in Modern Greek," the subscriber is happy to state that the work is ready to be printed at Athens, in an edition of three thousand copies.

To accompany this, the American Sunday School Union, whose book is the one translated, has generously granted the engravings of the former language, together with a map of the thirteen original States, prepared expressly for the Greek edition.

When we advertised this forthcoming work, it was hailed by the Greek press at Athens in the most flattering terms.

RUFUS T. BUEL,
American Baptist Missionary at Athens.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1856.

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## THE IRISH FILIBUSTERS IN CINCINNATI.

## THEIR EXAMINATION.

### The Address and Oath of the Robert Emmet Club.

*From the Cincinnati Times, Jan. 8.*

Yesterday afternoon the room of the District Court was crowded with [illegible] to hear the examination of the parties charged with violating the Neutrality Laws of this Government, by raising an armed company for the purpose of interfering with one of the Provinces of Great Britain. The names of the parties were called, which are as follows: Wm. G. Halpin, David Ready, [illegible] Lumsden, John Hudson, James Murphy, [illegible] Burke, John McGroarty, Bartholomew O'[illegible], Edward Kendrick, Thomas [illegible], [illegible] and Owen B. Purdy, who were represented by Attorneys Mallon, [illegible] appearing in his own behalf.

The British Minister, Mr. Crampton, occupied a seat close to Messrs. Ball and [illegible], frequently conversing with those gentlemen, who appeared on the part of the State, in the absence of the District Attorney.

Mr. Ball stated in a brief manner what they would prove, claiming that the defendants should be held over for violating the 2d section of the Act of Congress of 1818, the penalty attached to which is a fine of $3,000, and imprisonment not more than three years; and in the course of his remarks read the following Address, which, he said, was issued by the Society of which the defendants were members, entitled "The Robert Emmet Emigrant Aid Society."

ADDRESS OF THE ROBERT EMMET BRANCH OF THE IRISH EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF OHIO TO THE [illegible]

FELLOW EXILES: The sun of Ireland's independence, so long obscured by the clouds of adversity, is bursting through the darkness of centuries, and will soon shine in splendor over a liberated nation! For ages have [illegible] fought and bled, in vain, for centuries they suffered the penalties of subjection to the stranger, and clung to the cherished hope that the time of reckoning, ... would avenge their wrongs, and liberate the nation from the oppression of the Anglo-Norman robber.

The day for which they sighed and prayed has come, and the spirits of our martyred dead call on us from the [illegible] to blot out the shame of centuries and lift our down-trodden nation up to happiness and freedom. The voice of the exiled Celt has gone forth from the bay of [illegible], [illegible] Irishmen in one grand rally for the freedom of Ireland. Shall we, then, the Irish inhabitants of the West, hold back in such an hour, and in such a cause? Shall the opportune moment be lost, and the day that God gives us for vengeance, be spent in doubt and fear?

No! by the faith of our race, by the bones of our murdered dead!—by the memory of [illegible] by the [illegible] of Mullaghmast and Tara, by the recollection of [illegible] millions of '46 and '47, by the glorious deeds of '98 [illegible], [illegible] the untimely death of [illegible] and [illegible] inscribed tomb of Emmet, vengeance is ours, and we shall repay!

[illegible]

Irishmen, let no man fail or falter now. The work is light if action be united, and every man do his duty. [illegible] how long have we wept over the tale of sorrow, that weekly comes to us from our own Innisfail, and how ardently we watched for any movement that could cast a ray of hope across the pathless waters of Irish politics; but never in our most ardent imaginings, [illegible] God of nations gives this day to the land of our love. Let us, then, if we are men, prepare to strike the blow, and grasp the liberty of Ireland with a strong and united hand. The man who now holds back was made for a slave, and deserves the coward's fate.

The men of Massachusetts have set a noble example, one worthy of imitation, [illegible] be assured that nothing will give the true friends of the cause such buoyant hopes as to find that Ohio is first in the ranks of Irish patriotism.

Let each man's motto be, to cultivate the friendship of his neighbor, to be sober, prudent and hopeful, and we cannot fail—

"To win the fight that must be won,
The freedom of our land, which they so well begun."

Signed in behalf of the Club.

DANIEL CONAHAN, President.
EDWARD KENDRICK, Secretary.
CINCINNATI, 28th September, 1855.

The following is the oath which, Mr. Ball said, was required to be taken by each member of the Robert Emmet Club:

THE OATH.

In the awful presence of God, I do voluntarily declare and promise that I will use my endeavors to form a brotherhood amongst Irishmen of all persuasions, for to uproot and overthrow English Government in Ireland; and I furthermore declare, that neither hopes, fears, rewards, nor punishments, shall ever induce me to make known any of the secrets of this Order. To all this I most solemnly pledge my most sacred honor.

The reading of these documents was somewhat objected to by Attorney Mallon, but finally admitted, together with the platform of the Massachusetts Society, which breathes the same spirit as the address to the Irishmen of Ohio.

Among the witnesses examined was John [illegible], who testified as follows:—Am a native of Pennsylvania; lived in the city twelve years; am a hatter by trade; (the witness then pointed out several of the defendants whom he recognized as having seen before, and knew by name, among whom were [illegible], Lumsden, Burke, Ready and Kendrick) [illegible] these defendants going into a hall on the corner of Western-row and Eighth-street, over [illegible] drug-store, every Sunday evening for about a month past; generally went in between seven and eight o'clock; saw as many as thirty persons go in this hall of an evening. (The witness here gave a description of the building, and said something about persons standing out on the balcony, [illegible].) [illegible]

[illegible]

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## Macaulay's History of England.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES II. By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. Vols. III. and IV. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Here is a further and important installment of that great historical work, which Mr. MACAULAY has [illegible] to be at once the business and pleasure of his life; a work, of which it is difficult to determine whether the beaming genius or the patient industry of the author is most to be noted and admired. Years of research have been expended upon it, and, out of a chaotic mass of materials, a narrative has been constructed at once full and lucid, picturesque and accurate. MACAULAY is conscientiously exact in his statements, though many of his readers will be dissatisfied, no doubt, with some of his deductions. In these volumes, as in the two earlier ones, published over six years ago, he freely enunciates his own opinions, even when at variance with those generally received by the world. We had the same unmitigated and undisguised contempt for the bigotry, obstinacy, and folly of JAMES, the same strong admiration of the sagacity, statesmanship, and bravery of WILLIAM of Nassau. Here, also, is a full eulogy of the personal character of QUEEN MARY—a keen appreciation of the distinguishing traits of the leading statesmen of the era whose history he relates—[illegible] of the double-dealing and compound treachery of Marlborough—a renewal of the open and implied condemnation of WILLIAM PENN's time-serving and more than suspicious conduct. MACAULAY, in these new volumes, speaking of public men and public events, is consistent with himself, unmoved by the hostile criticism to which portions of his own work have been subjected.

Strange as it may seem, we suspect that his great difficulty has sprung from the abundance of his materials. The archives of the Foreign Offices in Paris and the Hague, as well as in London, have been freely thrown open to his scrutiny. The vast collections of historical correspondence and other valuable manuscripts in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, have been equally at his command. What are called the MACKINTOSH MSS. (consisting of authenticated copies of important original and unpublished papers made for the use of the late Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, who long meditated and largely prepared for the composition of a great English history) have been unrestrictedly placed in his hands. The inedited papers and letters which the [illegible] of the great statesmen of the Revolution of 1688 have carefully preserved among their family archives, have been largely and liberally intrusted to one who has given so many and such ample proofs of his ability and prudence in the using of such documents. The possessors of curious and valuable MSS. memoirs, have been equally liberal in confiding them to him, and have thus enabled him to check, correct, or corroborate, many statements which have gained credence in these later years, chiefly because they had been printed at or not long after the time to which they refer. The correspondence between the United Provinces' (Holland) President in London and his employers, have been freely used, as well as similar communications from reliable agents to the Courts of Paris, Madrid and Vienna. The files of historical and biographical documents, known as the STUART MSS., (which include an Autobiography, and Memoirs of his own Times, by JAMES II.) have been largely drawn upon; while, on the other hand, the whole correspondence of WILLIAM, with his tried friend and trusted favorite, BENTINCK, (Earl, and finally, Duke of PORTLAND,) have been made use of to a large extent. Mr. MACAULAY's own library, which is rich in English history and biographies, has been largely drawn upon, no doubt, for this work, and we see that the treasures of the Bodleian, the British Museum, and the leading Continental Collections have also been explored. Possessors of curious or rare books, pamphlets and letters bearing upon the time and events which he has employed himself in chronicling, have freely lent them to Mr. MACAULAY. Last, but not least, he has had at his command the important Collection of party pamphlets relating to the Revolution, its causes, and its actors, which was made by desire of GEORGE III., and presented to the British Museum by his son and successor. This Collection [illegible] Press in [illegible] and, for the first time, brought [illegible] into printed words was free.

From two foot-notes in these new volumes, some idea of the fag-work by which this history was built up may be obtained, but the diamond, which is the most brilliant and valuable of precious stones, requires more amount of labor to polish it than any other gem. Speaking of the temper of the two great parties in England immediately after, on the decree of the Convention, WILLIAM and MARY had been recognized and proclaimed as King and Queen, Mr. MACAULAY says:

"Here, and in many other places, I abstain from citing authorities, because my authorities are too numerous to cite. My notions of the temper and relative position of political and religious parties in the reign of WILLIAM III. have been derived, not from any single work, but *from thousands of forgotten tracts, sermons, and satires*; in fact, from *a whole literature which is mouldering in old libraries*."

In a subsequent note he says:

"There is a noble and, I suppose, unique Collection of the newspapers of WILLIAM's reign in the British Museum. *I have turned over every page* in that Collection."

The words which we have here put into italics convey the idea of months and years of patient labor among the most unsatisfactory records that the literature of the closing year of the Seventeenth Century can supply.

Nor is it alone from libraries and manuscripts, great as may be the quantity of information they contain, that MACAULAY has obtained the materials for this history. As, in the former volumes, his personal familiarity with the West of England gave additional force and reality to his descriptions of MONMOUTH's campaign, and JEFFREYS's Bloody Assizes, so, in the further portion of the history now published, considerable [illegible] has been given to the various narratives by his having made himself acquainted with the different localities of which he has to write; to this we are indebted for his word-paintings of magnificent Versailles, of picturesque Edinburgh, of the gloomy valley of Glencoe, of the busy industry of Belfast, of the unique beauty of the vicinity of Killarney, of the local features of Oldbridge, where the battle of the Boyne was fought, and of the various seats of the nobility visited by WILLIAM in his progress through England, after the death of MARY.

The present volumes, containing nearly 1,500 closely printed pages, carry on the history from the early part of 1689, when WILLIAM and MARY were solemnly proclaimed King and Queen in London, to the close of 1697, when, after a succession of trials, troubles, and encounters at home and abroad, WILLIAM returned to England, an undoubted conqueror, his authority acknowledged throughout the Dominions over which he had been placed as ruler, and his right to the Crown recognized, all over the rest of Europe, by the Treaty of Ryswick. The history, as such, naturally falls into several divisions; such as the internal government of the country, the opposition, in Scotland and Ireland, to the new *régime*; the manner in which that opposition was put down partly by the sword and partly by policy; the succession of Jacobite plots, (with the actual complicity of JAMES, in many instances,) against the authority and even the life of WILLIAM; the mode in which the National Legislature, framing a Bill of Rights, [illegible] the Crown to WILLIAM and MARY, placed Constitutional limits to the power of the British Sovereign; the progress of religious and political toleration; the attempts of foreign powers to aid the deposed JAMES STUART in his efforts to re-establish himself upon the throne from which he had fled in a cowardly manner; the Continental wars in which England became involved by the French King siding with JAMES; the terrible commercial and monetary crisis through which the country passed while engaged in that warfare, in which blood and treasure were wasted like water poured out upon the earth; and the long excitement in which Europe was plunged by the unsettled condition of England, during the nine years between the abdication of JAMES and the general recognition of WILLIAM.

Incidental, and scarcely of less importance, are other subjects, such as the passing of the first Mutiny Bill, and the establishment of a standing army; the campaign of JAMES in Ireland; the sharp contest of arms in Scotland; the massacre of Glencoe; the [illegible] of TITUS OATES, that plague-spot on humanity; the contests between High Church and Low Church; the rise and progress of Parliamentary corruption in England; the secret dealings of the Whigs with the deposed King; the campaign of WILLIAM in Ireland; the descent of a French force on England; the treaty of Limerick; the naval victory of La Hogue, following the defeat of England on her own seas; the particulars of three campaigns on the Continent; the commencement of the National Debt,—the Establishment of the liberty of the Press, with the rise and progress of newspapers,—the formation of the first regular Ministry in England,—the establishment of the Bank of England,—the death of MARY, and her national endowment of Greenwich Hospital for discharged seamen,—the money crisis of 1696, followed by the reform of the currency and the first issue of Exchequer Bills,—and, above all, the fatuity and intolerance of JAMES.

These are the leading and important topics treated of in these volumes, which contain nothing so powerful as the sketch, (in Vol. I.) of England a few years before the Revolution of 1688,—of the adventures and disastrous career of MONMOUTH,—of the Trial of the Seven Bishops,—of the Bloody Assize—of WILLIAM's reception in England. They do contain, however, a greater continuity of well-sustained narratives, with, above all, a succession of pen portraits of the eminent persons of the time. Foremost among these are MARLBOROUGH, with full proof of his treachery to WILLIAM, even while trusted and employed by him,—of DANBY, HALIFAX, NOTTINGHAM, SHREWSBURY, BURNET, TILLOTSON, TYRCONNEL, DALRYMPLE, MELVILLE, DUNDEE, SCHOMBERG, the gallant SARSFIELD, Bishop KEN, Dr. SHERLOCK, LOWTHER, WILLIAM PENN, CARMARTHEN, GEORGE FOX, RUSSELL, GODOLPHIN, LOUVOIS and LUXEMBURG, SUNDERLAND, SOMERS, MONTAGUE, WHARTON, Archbishop TENNISON, LEEDS, MONMOUTH, QUEEN MARY, PRINCESS ANNE, LOUIS XIV., and many more. They are vivid, faithful, and full of interest. There is no better character-painter than MACAULAY.

In the delineation of two leading personages—WILLIAM III. and MARLBOROUGH—no pains have been spared by MACAULAY. Of the former, he is the warm eulogist, strongly praising his character and conduct as a man and a monarch, exalting the conciliatory policy by which he effected so much—the clemency which he extended to conquered opponents—the sagacity with which he conducted England's relations with foreign powers—the tenacity with which he carried out (as far as the temper of the times allowed) his ideas of religious toleration—the gallantry which he constantly exhibited in war—the firmness with which he adhered to his friends—and, despite the constitutional coldness of his temperament and manners, the strength and purity of his domestic affections. The historian, in very truth, can scarcely exaggerate the character of WILLIAM. It is not too much to say that, under the circumstances, and at the time, no other man could have retained the Crown which had fallen to him by the misconduct and on the flight of JAMES II. On one hand, the most powerful monarch of his time (LOUIS XIV.) was in arms against him; and in Ireland and Scotland he had to fight for victory, while, throughout England, a strong party opposed and plotted against him, and the majority of his own Ministers were actually in treasonable correspondence with the deposed monarch. WILLIAM is undoubtedly the hero of MACAULAY's "Æneid."

On the other hand, "the villain of the piece," on the historian's showing, is MARLBOROUGH—the double traitor. In a few words we have the key to the character of this bold, bad man, and gallant and fortunate soldier. MACAULAY says: "Avarice is rarely the vice of a young man; it is rarely the vice of a great man; but MARLBOROUGH was one of the few who have, in the bloom of youth, loved lucre more than wine or women, and who have, at the height of greatness, loved lucre more than power or fame. All the precious gifts which nature had lavished on him he valued chiefly for what they would fetch. At twenty, he made money of his beauty and his vigor. At sixty, he made money by his genius and his glory." That such a man, even when trusted by WILLIAM, should have conspired to betray him, is not strange. The proof, in the handwriting of JAMES, is cited by MACAULAY, and testifies the condemnation so freely passed upon him.

We have not made extracts from these volumes. They would [illegible] of the [illegible]. The work will not only maintain [illegible] the character of its author. [illegible] as [illegible] structure of many sentences gives them a [illegible] involvement which is rather unrythmical. It will be remarked, however, that the frequent and unpleasant recurrence of the disjunctive "But", as the commencing word of about one sentence out of three in the former volumes, is much avoided here.

The work, which is well printed and low priced, has an excellent index to each volume. This is a most desirable, necessary and valuable appendage.

Sundry extracts in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* have favorably prepared the public for *Phœnixiana, or Sketches and Burlesques*, by JOHN PHŒNIX. The author, whoever he may be, is a wit as well as a humorist, and his book is one of the liveliest of the season. The man who can read and look on the specimen of *Phœnix's Pictorial* with a grave countenance deserves to be lynched. (New-York: APPLETONS.)

REDFIELD has brought out *The Border Beagles*, a Tale of the Mississippi, as one of the complete series of W. GILMORE SIMMS' prose fictions, with illustrations by DARLEY. It is, in some respects, a sequel to *Richard Hurdis*, and the author pledges himself to the truth of his historic scenes and characters. Inasmuch as the story has more lights and fewer shades than its immediate precursor, we rather give it the preference. Both make a powerful romance.

*Nellie of Truro*, by the author of *Vara, or The Child of Adoption*, has been issued by CARTER & BROTHERS, New-York. Without being a religious novel, it has a direct religious aim, which is the guiding principle throughout. This serious tone must by no means be taken as indicatory that the book is dull. On the contrary, we have found variety, liveliness, and incident mingled in its scenes, the locality of which is American.

*Ashford; a Family History*, by the author of *John Drayton*, is the new volume of "The Library of Standard Novels" now being issued by STRINGER & TOWNSEND. It is a touching story of domestic life, in "the Old Country," of which the principal hero is a schoolmaster and an author. The scene principally lies in Scotland, England and Germany, and the novel is well written and crowded with interest.

*The Russian Empire—Its Resources, Government and Policy*—looks at the dominions, means and position of the Czar, from an American point of view. Entering minutely into the cause and progress of the war, the author exercises ability and ingenuity in showing that the success of the Allies would tend to perpetuate and extend misrule in Europe. (Cincinnati: MOORE, WILSTACH & KEYS.)

*The Mysterious Story-Book*, published by the APPLETONS, and tastefully illustrated, is introduced by a recommendatory preface by Miss SEDGWICK, for which there was no occasion, inasmuch as the book is so well written that, without any extraneous aid, it ought to make its way among young people. The scenes and characters are American, and executed with spirit and truth.

*The Heart of Mabel Ware* is a domestic romance of more than ordinary merit and interest—contemplative and sometimes even pathetic—trusting more to well-drawn character than to startling interest. Now and then (as in the duel-scene) the author shows that he could write with power, if he pleased. (New-York: J. C. DERBY.)

*Ella; or, Turning over a New Leaf*, is the third of what is called the *Aimwell Stories*, which, judging from this example, appear intended, and well calculated to instruct, as well as to amuse. We took the book up by chance, and got so much interested in Ella Preston, her family, and friends, that we did not put it down in a hurry. Published by GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston.

*The Child-Wife*, containing the affecting story of "Dora Spenlow and Agnes Wickfield, condensed by "David Copperfield," is full of pathetic interest, and will be read with pleasure and advantage by young people. Published by [illegible], New-York.

*Ainsworth's Mysteries of the Court of the Stuarts*, containing the life and death of the Duke of MONMOUTH, (son of CHARLES II by LUCY WALTERS,) has been republished by T. B. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, and is a historical romance of much interest.

# COMMON COUNCIL.

## The New Appointments, &c.

### James Irving Rejected.

### THE SUPERVISORS IN A HOBBLE.

## The Mayor Indignant.

### SPORT IN PROSPECT.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening; President BARKER in the Chair. The lobbies were densely crowded during the evening, anxiety being the uppermost feeling. The nominations were to be acted upon, and the Candidates, Heads of Departments and all the outsiders, were on hand early, and stayed late to see the fun out. The results were not altogether such as had been hoped for, a number of the nominees having been summarily laid on the table, by a strict party vote. Among the rejected was James Irving, who was nominated to the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings. During the evening, several Communications from Departments were received and ordered to be printed.

WIDENING OF BATTERY-PLACE DECLARED TO BE ILLEGAL.

A communication was received from Comptroller Flagg in relation to the widening of Battery-place, accompanied by an opinion of the Corporation Counsel. The Comptroller informs the Common Council that the action proposed is illegal in its nature, and argues the case. We glean the points:

In November, 1853, a resolution passed the two Boards, directing the Street Commissioner to widen Battery-place and set back the Battery railing. The Mayor vetoed this resolution, but on Dec. 31, following, it was again passed by a two-thirds vote. The Comptroller objected to the execution of the resolution at the time it passed, as inconsistent with the tenure by which the City holds title to the Battery grounds. (Document No. 1, Board of Assistants, July 5, 1853; and Doc. 24, Aldermen, May 21, 1855 give a history of the title of the City to the Battery, and its extension.) In December, 1855, the Street Commissioner advertised for sealed bids for widening the streets; but when the day for opening bids arrived, the Comptroller objected to any action in the matter, for a similar reason to that assigned in his original objection. It is not proposed in the resolution to assess private property, and the appropriation for lands and places for 1855 is entirely exhausted, and that for 1856 is not yet passed upon. Mr. FLAGG declares that the work must be done, if at all, by a grant from the Legislature. He discovered in the rapid widening of the diagram attached to the report to the Common Council, an indication that a ferry and a pier are in contemplation. These privileges, if desired, can only be secured by sale at public auction.

Mr. Dillon, Corporation Counsel, sends a long opinion, reviewing the subject at length. His decision is like that of Mr. Flagg. The conclusion is: "In my opinion, therefore, the contract authorised by the resolution of the Common Council, would violate the laws of 1790 and 1831, and you are not bound to aid its extension by attending at the opening of the bids."

HICKS & BERRY'S WILLIAMSBURGH FERRY LEASE.

Another communication from the Comptroller related to Hicks & Berry's grant for a ferry to Williamsburg, from pier No. 35 East River, was received, briefly debated and ordered to be printed. It was sent in answer to a resolution of inquiry whether the parties had complied with the terms of their lease. This ferry lease was granted to Hicks & Berry in Dec., 1853. Court proceedings were followed by an injunction. The Comptroller says it could not be expected that the lessees would move in the matter until the injunction is removed. Alderman STEERS moved that the Brooklyn Ferry Company be directed to start the ferry from Catharine-street to South Eleventh-street, Williamsburg. This resolution, and the one attached to the reports with the grant, were ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Public Administrator (PETER B. SWEENEY) was presented. It is a mass of names and figures, and nothing beside. The Administrator states that sixteen suits for the settlement of estates are now pending.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

In the latter part of the evening came the tug of war. The budget of nominations from the Departments of Repairs and Supplies and Streets, was called up by Alderman CLANCY of the Sixth Ward, and the nominations acted upon separately. The Commissioners made the following nominations—we indicate opposite each name the disposition made of it:

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

*[illegible] of Roads*—Alexander Ward—laid on the table.

[illegible]

*Clerk to Commissioner*—John O'Toole—laid on the table.

*Assistant Clerk*—Isaac G. Seixas—confirmed. 1 confirmed, 1 rejected, 2 laid over.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS.

*Deputy Street Commissioner*.—Charles Turner—confirmed.

*Collector of Assessments*.—Joseph R. Taylor—confirmed.

In the discussions which followed the announcement of each of these names, the party spirit of the Board made its first development. When the vote was called for on Mr. Irving's nomination,

Alderman FULMER, (K. N.) new member from the Sixteenth Ward, opposed the nomination, on the ground that he was totally unfit for the place. The office of Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings is one that involves large expenditures of money, and consequently is one that requires a practical man, thoroughly acquainted with that branch of business. Mr. Irving he considered practically incompetent. The Alderman wished it to be understood that so long as he had a voice in this Board, he should vote for no man for office who was not thoroughly qualified.

Mr. TUCKER, (Whig and K. N.) Eighth Ward, was likewise constrained to vote against Mr. Irving, who was a very good butcher, and would do better to stick to that pursuit.

Mr. CLANCY, (Democrat,) Sixth Ward, was moved to admiration of the consistency of the gentlemen of the Sixteenth and Eighth, and indulged in reflections upon the removal of Mr. Chambers, the Deputy Clerk of the last Board, who was a practical mechanic, and yet a competent Clerk of the Board. He claimed that Mr. Irving need not be a mechanic to be Superintendent of Buildings.

Mr. CLANCY was called to order by Alderman FULMER and Alderman TUCKER, but declared that he had the floor, and had his say. It was a sore point, he knew, and he let it go by.

The Board confirmed the nomination of Mr. Seixas, 18 to 1. Mr. O'Toole was laid on the table, 11 to 8.

The lobby was very much exercised.

The following is the vote on Irving's rejection:

YEAS—Messrs. Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Steers, Monaghan, Herrick, Drake—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Corwin, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Griffiths, Jackson, Briggs, Barker, Fulmer, Ely, Valentine, Varian—12.

ABSENT—Messrs. Brown, Moser, McConkey—3.

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST AND ALDERMAN DRAKE.

The indefatigable "Sage of Bloomingdale" has formally protested against the occupancy of the seat of the Twenty-second Ward by Alderman WM. R. DRAKE. His protest was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen VARIAN, Democrat; TUCKER, Whig and K. N.; and VALENTINE, Whig and K. N.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

The President announced that he had not had time to propose a list of the Committees of the Board for the coming year, but announced that on Finance, on account of its importance. It is composed as follows:

*Committee on Finance*—Alderman VOORHIS, Chairman, Ninth Ward, Whig and K. N.; HERRICK, Nineteenth Ward, Soft; and FULMER, Sixteenth Ward, K. N.

The Board adjourned until Monday, after considering one or two small papers from the Council.

## Political Constitution of the New Board.

The following is the political complexion of the Board for 1856. Twelve Whigs and Know-Nothings will have everything pretty much their own way.

| Wards. | Members. | Politics. | Term Expires. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Josiah W. Brown | Democrat | 1857 |
| 2 | Hiram Corwin | Whig and K. N. | 1858 |
| 3 | Samuel H. Moser | Whig and K. N. | 1857 |
| 4 | Bartholomew Healey | Democrat | 1858 |
| 5 | H. R. Hoffmire | Democrat | 1857 |
| 6 | John Clancy | Democrat | 1858 |
| 7 | Charles Fox | Whig and K. N. | 1857 |
| 8* | William Tucker | Whig and K. N. (R) | 1858 |
| 9 | Peter P. Voorhis | Whig and Reform | 1857 |
| 10 | James Griffiths | Know-Nothing | 1858 |
| 11 | James E. Steers | Democrat | 1857 |
| 12 | David S. Jackson | Democrat | 1858 |
| 13 | John H. Briggs | Know-Nothing | 1857 |
| 14 | Peter Moneghan | Democrat | 1858 |
| 15 | Mr. President | Whig and K. N. | 1857 |
| 16 | Peter Fulmer | Know-Nothing | 1858 |
| 17 | Nathan C. Ely | Whig and K. N. | 1857 |
| 18 | J. H. Valentine | Whig and K. N. | 1858 |
| 19 | Anson Herrick | Democrat | 1857 |
| 20 | Wm. McConkey | Democrat | 1858 |
| 21 | George W. Varian | Democrat | 1857 |
| 22* | William R. Drake | Whig and K. N. | 1858 |

Whig and Know-Nothing, 12; Democrats, 10.

*Reelected.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

### A Unique Scene.

The new Board of Supervisors met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but did not organize; the Democratic members of the Board, with the exception of Alderman Jackson, failing to appear, and the *Mayor and Recorder both absent*. Twelve members waited for one hour, and then Mr. ELY, the newly elected President, took the chair, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to go below and hunt up the missing members, and ordered the roll of absentees to be called.

The following members answered to their names:

Supervisor Corwin, Second Ward.
Supervisor Fox, Seventh Ward.
Supervisor Tucker, Eighth Ward.
Supervisor Voorhis, Ninth Ward.
Supervisor Griffiths, Tenth Ward.
Supervisor Jackson, Twelfth Ward.
Supervisor Briggs, Thirteenth Ward.
Supervisor Barker, Fifteenth Ward.
Supervisor Fulmer, Sixteenth Ward.
Supervisor Ely, Seventeenth Ward.
Supervisor Valentine, Eighteenth Ward.
Supervisor Drake, Twenty-second Ward.

ABSENTEES.

Supervisor Brown, First Ward.
Supervisor Moser, Third Ward.
Supervisor Healy, Fourth Ward.
Supervisor Hoffmire, Fifth Ward.
Supervisor Clancy, Sixth Ward.
Supervisor Steers, Eleventh Ward.
Supervisor Monaghan, Fourteenth Ward.
Supervisor Herrick, Nineteenth Ward.
Supervisor McConkey, Twentieth Ward.
Supervisor Varian, Twenty-first Ward.

When the absentees were announced,

Mr. ELY announced that he had received a communication from Mr. MOSER, of the Third Ward, stating that he was confined to his house by serious illness; but that if the Chairman deemed his presence necessary, he would go to the Board, in defiance of his physician's prohibition, if a carriage were sent for him. Mr. ELY stated that he had not thought it proper to place the Supervisor's life in peril, and then he conjured the reporters to note the fact that the remainder of the absentees were gentlemen who saw fit, from party reasons, to block the wheels of Government. With the single exception of the Supervisor of the Twelfth Ward, no Supervisor was then present, he said, who was supposed *to belong to the Democratic Party*. No quorum being present, the Board of Supervisors must stand adjourned.

The Board accordingly broke up, in the midst of great confusion and a very Babel of tongues.

## The Mayor and the Board of Supervisors—Legislation Dead-Locked.

The position of affairs in the Board of Supervisors is a very curious one. When the new Board came into office, at the beginning of the year, its first official act was to oust the Mayor from the Chair, which he had occupied by courtesy during the preceding year, and to elect in his place, as presiding officer of the Board, Mr. NATHAN C. ELY, Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward. The Mayor, evidently inclining to the opinion that this act was intended as a direct insult to himself, now declines to meet with the Board at all; and in this course he is sustained by the Recorder and all the Democratic members of the Board, with a single exception, (Alderman JACKSON, of the Twelfth Ward.) The difficulty reached a crisis last night. The Board of Supervisors met for the transaction of its ordinary business, but neither the Mayor nor Recorder appeared, and a quorum of members could not be obtained. So the Whig members sat out their hour, patiently awaiting His Honor's coming, and, being disappointed in that expectation, of necessity, adjourned without day.

The question that is suggested, in connection with this quarrel, is, whether the Mayor has any right to retire in dudgeon from a body which cannot act legally in his absence and that of the Recorder, simply on the ground that he only should be the presiding officer. The statute provides that the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors shall be legal only when the Mayor or the Recorder of the City are present; these officers forming an integral part of the body. In case the Recorder persists, and the Mayor holds out, and the majority of the Board is stubborn, the prospect ahead is particularly black.

It is currently whispered, about the City Hall, that the true reason lies in a nut-shell. Last year, the Mayor was put into the Chair as a matter of mere courtesy, when there was a clear Whig vote of 14 members, and the recompense was the appointment of two Democrats to one Whig on all the Committees of the Board. This year, the Whigs are again ahead, having 12 votes, and so have tried an experiment. The Mayor is understood to be highly indignant at what he considers to be a personal indignity. [illegible]

[illegible] City is at a complete stand-still. The Board of Supervisors can only be summoned in two ways—one, by an order of the Mayor, who is clearly determined not to give it; and the second, by the Clerk of the Board, upon the written request of thirteen members. Should the Democratic minority hold out, the requisite number cannot be made up. We submit that the Mayor is not justified by the nature of the case in interposing obstacles to the transaction of the public business.

## City Appointments.

There was great excitement in the Board of Aldermen last evening, arising out of the nominations for City officers. The lobby was crowded, and very ambitious of distinction. Our report of the proceedings tells the story. Of all the nominees, but three were confirmed. Several were laid on the table. JAMES IRVING, nominated by Commissioner SELAH for the post of Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, was rejected by an emphatic vote. It was argued that IRVING was no practical man, but a butcher, knowing nothing of the business that Mr. SELAH cut out for him, and so he was cast out. The nominations of Street Commissioner TAYLOR were both confirmed—Mr. CHARLES TURNER as Deputy Commissioner, (a reappointment,) and the Commissioner's father, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, as Collector of Assessments, a comfortable, jolly, three-years' berth, said to be worth $7,000 or $8,000 a year. While the Board cogitates over the balance of Mr. SELAH's nominations, the wheels don't run smoothly, and business stagnates.

## George Law Didn't Pay a Dollar Towards it.

MR. EDITOR: *Sir:* In perusing the columns of the DAILY TIMES, of Jan. 9, I was somewhat surprised to see a statement in your paper, assuring the public that GEORGE LAW had given a thousand dollars towards the "National Club Festival." It is not so. Mr. LAW bought *[illegible] tickets* at the regular price—three dollars each,—and did not give one dollar towards the expense. I hope that by your kind indulgence, as Presiding Officer of the National Club, I may be allowed in conclusion to state, that the Club has no choice as a body, in regard to the nomination for the Presidency, of the American Party. I claim the right to be master of my own choice—and my brave associates have theirs. Yet I assure you, whoever the American Party nominates, he is our "Standard bearer;" yet till then we will not be inactive; and the same self-sacrificing devotion to Principles shall be our beacon of Hope, and like the "Spartan band" of olden days, we will meet you again upon the Bridge,—till then we demand justice.

BENJ. VAN RIPER, President of National Club.

Our report of the proceedings at the Academy did not state that Mr. LAW had given "a thousand dollars" towards defraying the cost. What we did say was that such a rumor was afloat, and our Reporter was specially requested to "go it strong" on the announcement. It may ease Mr. VAN RIPER's mind to know that we refrained from telling all that we heard, and to be assured that a certain Mr. SEAMAN knows all about it, and will doubtless be happy to clear up any difficulties the Club may encounter.

## Social Clubs.

In addition to the surprise parties, another fashion of social amusement has come much into vogue, during the past two years, among the pleasure-seekers of the metropolis. Clubs are formed of an equal number of either sex, who meet generally twice a month during the Winter season for purposes of social amusement. These reunions take place at the houses of the lady members, and the gentlemen defray all the expenses. Some of these clubs or "sets" are very exclusive—admitting none to share their pleasures but the "regulars"—while others accord to their members the privilege of inviting their friends. Acting on the principle of moderation in all things, they generally adjourn at 11 o'clock, when each gentleman escorts a lady home, and so ends the matter for that week. Of course a job for the parson is expected to grow out of it early.

## Geographical and Statistical Society.

A meeting of this Society was held last evening in the small chapel of the New-York University. The attendance, owing to the state of the weather, and the request of Governor SEYMOUR not to have the meeting advertised, was very thin, and was chiefly composed of scientific gentlemen.

In consequence of the illness of the President, Dr. HAWKS, at the appointed hour, the Chair was taken by Mr. BARNARD, Vice-President of the Society.

The report was read by Lieut. VIELE:

The Committee appointed by a resolution of the Society to report on the expediency of memorializing the Legislature of the State of New-York upon the propriety of having a topographical survey made of that State, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The subject of the resolution seemed at first glance to have a tendency to compromise the very general character of the Society, by apparently limiting the sphere of its influence to a particular State, whereas its province is not only national but it embraces by its name the Western Hemisphere. Nevertheless, the very great necessity for a correct physical map of the United States, no less obvious to every intelligent citizen than to your Committee, which map, it is not probable the General Government will ever supply, rendering it incumbent upon the individual States to survey their respective territories, has suggested to the Committee that upon each separate State the influence of the Society might, with propriety, be brought to bear.

It is not unknown to the Society that within the past century the principal Governments of Europe have set on foot, and some of them have completed, elaborate surveys, which reflect high honor upon the Governments themselves and upon those who executed them. The Ordnance Survey of England, and topographical maps of France and Austria, as tributes to science and works of art, are marks of an enlightened progress which must forever illustrate a distinct period in the history of those nations. The nature of a geodetic survey is such as, from its scope and expense, requires the patronage of Government, but Governments are not always the first to appreciate or to encourage the efforts of science. In this respect it would not be just to compare our own Government with the older nations of Europe. We have during the past century been employed in redeeming a Continent from the wilderness. Labor has been the watchword, and labor the necessity. While the heads have yearned for knowledge, the hands have been hardened to toil. Under such circumstances we are not to look for that degree of progress in science which we expect to find among an older people. Still, we can point with a just pride to the results so far of a geodetic survey of our coast. Based upon the purest principles of science, it has been conducted with fidelity and industry, and the hydrographic results which it has furnished are of inestimable value, not only to this country, but to the commerce of the world. In prosecuting its labors, it has made, in every State into which its operations extended, the commencement of a topographical map, and has left a basis for its continuation over the whole State. The value of this basis was so obvious to the State of New-Jersey, that that State, in the year 1854, by a legislative appropriation, organized a survey, which has since been prosecuted with vigor, and which, when completed, will give to the State a complete and accurate topographical map, in no wise inferior to the topographical map of France. This map will give to the people of that State a perfect idea of its resources, while, as a consequence, it seems to develop those resources, and to increase the value of land by showing its character, thus returning, by its results, the cost of its execution.

The very marked geological developments which occur in this country, and the vast mineral deposits which have been denied to scarcely any State of the Union, have led in many of the States to scientific examinations more or less thorough, under the patronage of the State Governments. While these examinations and explorations have in many instances exhibited extraordinary results, they have failed, in a great measure, to make these results of practical value, for the want of correct topographical maps, upon which to delineate the geological formations and mineral deposits. This applies with great force to the recent geological survey of the State of New-York. This examination, authorized by the Legislature, was commenced 1836. Its results have not yet all been published. The cost of the whole investigation into the natural history of the State, including printing, engraving, publishing, &c., has been estimated at $750,000, yet a great part of it is incomprehensible to a large class of people from the fact that there is in existence no correct topographical map upon which could be delineated the results of these investigations. The most prominent features in all the maps of the State are the County divisions, which, although very well in a political point of view, yet answer no other purpose.

What the people want is a map which will show the relative value of the land in different parts of the State. The cultivated and the uncultivated—the wooded and the cleared, the length and direction of the streams and the extent of the valleys which they drain. The height and character of the hills and mountains, the geological formations to which they belong, and the mineral deposits which they contain. In short, such a map as will enable every citizen to know as much about the whole State as he does of his own immediate neighborhood. Such a map, while it would render available the investigations already made, would increase the value of [illegible]

[illegible] extent and wealth, has [illegible] the leading State of the Union; has always responded, with a quick intelligence and a praiseworthy liberality, to the appeals of science, and, where the interests of its people were concerned, has never hesitated to take the initiative; and in view, also, of inducing, by her example, the other States of the Union to follow the lead of New-Jersey, your Committee would recommend that a memorial be prepared and signed by the officers of the Society, and presented, through a Committee, to the Legislature of the State of New-York, asking that an appropriation may be made for commencing a geodetic and topographical survey of the State.

EGBERT L. VIELE,
JOHN JAY,
F. A. CONKLING,
Committee.

On motion, the report was accepted.

Governor SEYMOUR was then introduced. He said: While he was Governor of the State, he urged upon the Legislature the necessity of a topographical survey of the State of New-York. Until such a survey was made, the people could not estimate the geographical position of the Empire State; they could not know its resources, or the wealth that lay beneath the surface of its soil. It would add to Science in an eminent degree. It would cause to be turned to advantage the thousand mountain streams that now meander in wasteful prodigality through our forests and valleys, and enrich us by the commerce which they might give rise to.

The distinguished gentleman said that his chief object was to call attention to the influence which the topography of the State of New-York exercised over the history and commerce of the country. In this connection he described the character of the influence of the Hudson, Lake Champlain, Lake George, and the Valley of the Mohawk. He showed that the waters which flowed from the State of New-York passed every commercial city of note in the Union except Boston. Twenty-one States, and three-quarters of the Territory of the United States could be traversed without leaving the valleys that originated in this State. Twenty thousand miles of natural navigation could be traversed through the waters which took their origin in New-York; and twenty-five thousand miles of overland traffic by means of railroads. He then proceeded to describe the advantages and the influence, in the course of war, which the vallies of the Mohawk and Upper Hudson exercised, both as regards the Indians, and subsequently when France and England transferred their seat of war to this country. He described the various armies sent here by England under MONTCALM, ABERCROMBIE and Lord AMHERST, to subjugate the colonies of France, followed the war-path of the Indians through those three great vallies, which exercise such powerful influence over our country and fortunes. It is a remarkable coincidence that not only have these vallies been remarkably prominent in a historical point of view, as the scenes of martial exploits, but also that the first weapon captured in the war of the Revolution was taken by ETHAN ALLEN, at Ticonderoga, and the first naval engagement was fought on Lake Champlain, under ARNOLD. All the wars of this country seem to have been carried on upon the principle, that the possession of these vallies would materially affect the whole country. At the present day the provisions that sustain the armies of France and England in the East are borne over these vallies,—the thousands of emigrants that weekly land upon our shores pass through them to reach their destination in the far West. He next showed how from the earliest history of the State the population has been cosmopolitan; how its geographical position invited the greatest commercial people in the world to take possession of New-York bay. He spoke of the particular influence exercised by the Hollanders over the destinies of the State, having settled in it at a time when their own country was the most conspicuous among the nations of the old world, for literature, liberty and warfare. There was, he said, no country in Europe, no matter how renowned its deeds or inhabitants, to which we could not say, "we can claim kindred with you, your sons are amongst us."

The progress of the State from the period of the revolution was next reviewed. It was the first *State where the revising of statutory law was carried* into salutary effect. It was the first State where the first steamboat was launched. It was the first State where the first canal was constructed. It was the first State where the first [illegible] of the [illegible] the country was built. He wished that the patriotism of the people of the State of New-York would be aroused, and that a grand monument be erected in one of those valleys commemorative of the great events which occurred within their limits. A monument is erected on Bunker Hill to remind the citizens of Massachusetts that their State has a grand history. Why is there no monument at Saratoga to remind the New-Yorkers that there freedom's battle was fought and won? He trusted that this slumbering patriotism would be aroused, and that each citizen of the State would be animated by the sentiment that is emblazoned on its escutcheon—"EXCELSIOR."

A vote of thanks was returned to ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, upon the conclusion of his address.

A report was next read, recommending efforts to be made to assist Rev. Mr. PEASE in his intended exploration of Africa.

The report was laid on the table till next meeting. The Society then adjourned.

## The Arrested Fillibusters.

The parties arrested on the charge of the [illegible] Wednesday afternoon did not succeed yesterday [illegible] in obtaining the required bail. Capt. [illegible] and [illegible] were however released from their confinement in Eldridge-street Jail. Mr. THOMPSON, United States Deputy-Marshal, retains them nominally in his custody, though in reality he has tendered them the freedom of the city. The other parties, [illegible] and [illegible], are still confined in Eldridge-street prison.

PARKER H. FRENCH was not arrested yesterday, though a warrant issued for his arrest is in the hands of Mr. [illegible], Deputy-Marshal. Mr. JOACHIMSEN, the Deputy United States District-Attorney, it is said, does not choose to order the execution of the warrant without direction to such effect from Mr. McKEON, who is at present confined to his house by indisposition. Mr. FRENCH remains at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and evinces no disposition at sudden departure.

## A City Hall Marriage.

Alderman MONAGHAN performed his first official act, as a magistrate, yesterday, in the City Hall. Two Germans had a notion to be married, and so came to Mr. MONAGHAN to have the knot tied. Their names were AUGUSTUS [illegible] and FANNY [illegible]—he of Hesse Cassel, and she of Vienna. The bride was fat and seventeen, and the groom was bashful and twenty-six. The Alderman did his duty with all his accustomed grace, and then the couple went away, and forgot the fee.

## The Ice Trade.

It is estimated that there is invested in the ice business, in all parts of the United States, between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000; and the number of men to which it gives employment, during the Winter months, is supposed to be from eight to ten thousand. The total annual consumption of ice in this City alone exceeds one hundred thousand tons. Boston consumes about fifty thousand tons yearly; and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, nearly an equal amount. Besides this large domestic consumption, there is every year a large amount exported to southern cities. Boston exports much more than New-York. The increase of the ice trade in that city since the year 1832 has been quite remarkable. In that year the whole amount shipped was but 4,352 tons; in the year 1852, the amount exported was [illegible], and in 1854, [illegible] tons. One leading house alone exported, last year, [illegible] tons. The average price of this per ton, when sold in large quantities for shipment, is two dollars. A large proportion of it goes to Savannah, Charleston, New-Orleans and Mobile. Considerable is also sent to Havana, Rio Janeiro, Callao, St. Thomas, &c. But a small proportion of the ice harvested in the vicinity of New-York is exported, being only about 15,000 tons a year.

## Talleyrand's Life.

MR. EDITOR: When did TALLEYRAND die? or rather how long has he been dead? My reason for asking is, that when his death was announced in the American papers, I saw it stated that he had left a biography of his own life, written by himself, but by a clause in his will not to be published until forty years has elapsed after his decease. It is a work that I shall await the publication of with anxiety and read with interest, as well as thousands of others, no doubt; as the life of this remarkable man must be interesting to every reader, especially his autobiography. Of course some of our American publishers will publish a translation of it as soon as the French edition appears. When they do, let them not omit to place a well-engraved portrait of him in it.

## Poisoning by German Sausages.

*From the Associated Medical Journal, Aug. 17, 1855.*

Mr. W. H. MICHAEL, of Swansea, relates the following case: On March 23, 1855, Mr. MICHAEL was desired to see a child living in Postern-lane, [illegible]. Upon arriving at the house, he found a fine little boy, between four and five years of age, lying [illegible] sausage (according to the statement [illegible]) only one or two very thin slices for breakfast about two or three hours before Mr. MICHAEL arrived, at two o'clock P. M. Shortly afterwards he had vomited. About half an hour before he saw him convulsions had come on; he had also been violently purged. When seen, the general surface was cold; the limbs rigid; the teeth very firmly clenched; the pupils largely dilated, and insensible to stimulus; and he had occasional convulsive spasms of the lips. The lips were livid; the face was deadly pale; no pulse could be felt at the wrist; and the respirations were only three in the minute. He died in about ten or fifteen minutes, and about three hours after eating the sausage, as nearly as could be learned from the confused statements of the mother.

The remaining portion of the sausage, which was one of the German smoked and dried kind, showed some incipient softening and decomposition (not putrefactive) at the surface, the interior being [illegible] and smelled good. Careful analysis detected no traces of metallic poison. The mouldiness frequently spoken of by authors could not be seen.

The post-mortem examination showed the stomach half full of pieces of sausage, floating in a pulpy mass, half digested, of the same. Considerable irritation and inflammation of the mucous coat existed, especially towards the pyloric orifice. The mucous coat of the small intestines were irritated throughout, small points of blood being observable over the surface, which was bathed in increased mucous secretion. The brain was congested, as were also the thoracic organs. The other portions of the body (which, although well formed, was much attenuated) were healthy.

In Germany such cases are fearfully prevalent. In Würtemberg alone, according to official returns, more than four hundred cases have occurred in the past fifty years, of which a hundred and fifty died. Of these, forty per cent. occurred in the month of April; and this has been put down as a matter of some importance in determining the character of the poison, which is said usually to manifest its symptoms in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after ingestion. Recent researches appear to have proved, contrary to what has long been supposed, that unprepared meats, far advanced in the putrefactive process, or belonging to diseased animals, may be often eaten with impunity. Mr. MICHAEL inclines to the doctrine lately put forth by M. VAN DEN CORPUT, that the poison of sausages may be due to the development of an elementary vegetable—the sarcina botulina.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED.—Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rear garret room of a small building on [illegible]-street, corner of Williams-alley, occupied chiefly as a drinking room and rendezvous for late Irishmen and women, and kept by Mrs. CLIFFORD. Notwithstanding it was known that two children were sleeping in that room, Mrs. C. and the people with her set about getting out her whiskey and other invaluables, and it was until time enough had elapsed for the bells to be rung, and for men to get there from Superior-street, that any attempt was made to get into the room from whence the smoke was pouring forth. All the neighbors were busy in taking care of their own movables. Such stupidity, nay, inhumanity, we have never before personally known.

Assistant Engineer NEW, THOMAS STACY, [illegible] KING and DWIGHT PRATT, were among the first, if not the first, who entered the room and in the fire and smoke, which was itself almost suffocating and blinding, commenced feeling about for the children, whose lifeless bodies were at last found. A few buckets of water soon checked the flames. The room was scarcely eight feet square and very low, and occupied as kitchen, sleeping room, &c., &c., by PATRICK McKEOWEN or McGUIRE, his wife, and these two children, both boys, one four or five years old, the other one. The parents slept upon a bedstead—the children on straw on the floor.

The father is said to be a sober man, he was apparently so last night, but the mother is a confirmed sot, and was so drunk during the whole of the proceedings that she had scarcely sense enough to know her loss. The father says he left the house at 8 o'clock, and everything was right, excepting that his wife was drunk. He returned to find himself childless. After the alarm had been given the mother, who was away, probably after more whiskey, returned, and rushing into the room, threw herself upon the bed, but soon was got out, [illegible] arm and breast were blistered. She went away, and did not return until the bodies were removed and the fire put out. When we left, she was in charge of Watchman BRADLEY. The children, probably, were not so injured by the fire as to have lost their lives, but were suffocated by the smoke of the burning straw. Commentary is unnecessary; [illegible] ing of the shocking affair, and the [illegible] facts, are in themselves sufficiently unpleasant. [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1856.

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## Congressional.

Though Congress is so backward at organization, both branches of it exhibit a marvelous alacrity at adjourning. The House having sat up all night on Wednesday, adjourned over on Thursday morning, until Friday. A continuous session did not produce the good results that were anticipated.

In the Senate, yesterday, there was a very healthy and animated debate on the Navy Retiring Board, in which several Senators expressed themselves in very strong and decided terms of disapproval of the action of the Board, and Mr. Hale gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the repeal of the bill under which they acted. There can hardly be a doubt, from the indications in the Senate, that the action of the Board, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President, will be condemned, and that the decisions of the Board will be considerably modified, if not wholly reversed. Mr. Mallory, the father of the bill, appears to have been the only Senator who spoke in its defence. At the end of the discussion on the Navy Board, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

☞ In the State Senate yesterday, a favorable report was received on the bill for the expenditure of moneys for charitable institutions in the First Senatorial District, and notice was given of the introduction of several bills. Five ballots were had in the Assembly for Speaker, without any change in the complexion of the votes, and it was agreed, after a stormy debate, to hold afternoon sessions, commencing to-day.

## The English Military System.

We have received a long letter from an Army Officer at West Point, on the subject of the question at present agitating military circles in England, as to the part taken by Prince Albert in sustaining the unjust privileges accorded to "The Guards." As our correspondent, M. M. B., permits us a discretion, we will, in compliment to him omit the publication of his letter, and, as others might not be equally considerate, we will give him some few items of information, which, considering his position, it may be useful for him to know, especially if he is seized with an unhappy ambition of rushing rashly into print.

In our article we stated that "an aristocratic prefix, or *high connection*," was essential to obtaining a commission in "The Guards." For this fact we need only refer to the debates on Colonel Dunne's motion on this subject in the House of Commons last session, and to the editorial on that debate in the *Times*, and to the letters of the *Times'* correspondent. M. M. B. will find in any, or all of these, the exact data of the "high connection" of every officer in the Guards, with the exception of eleven, and these are chiefly Adjutants and officers required to do active duty. There is no greater mistake than that often made by some of our countrymen, that those only with an aristocratic prefix belong to the privileged order. A Gower, or a Herbert, or a Cavendish, or a Howard, ranks higher in social estimation, though without a prefix, than the Hanburys or Lloyds, or any such modern nobility with one.

M. M. B. is again totally at fault in his idea of what constitute "the Guards." The Guards are, *par excellence*, the Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Fusileer Guards, and none others. For instance, the "Guards' Club" in Pall Mall, to take the simplest illustration, consists exclusively of officers and ex-officers of those three corps. And, in speaking of "the Guards" either in military society or in debate in the House of Commons, those three corps alone are meant. The Life Guards (1st and 2d) and the Horse Guards Blue, and the seven Regiments of Dragoon Guards, which M. M. B., with perhaps excusable ignorance, confounds with "the Guards," are of wholly different *status* and organization, and do not possess any of the privileges complained of. The first three corps called the Life Guards and Blues, have one privilege of "the Guards," that of being confined in service, except during periods of war, to London and Windsor. Indeed, the character of their horses and their large size and weight of equipment render them wholly unfit for the field except on very special occasions. They number among their officers many of the young nobility, and though they are rather looked on *de haut en bas* by "the Guards," are viewed socially, as but little inferior to them in fashion or position. These corps, "the Life-Guards" and "Blues," unlike "the Guards," live in barracks and have a common mess.

The other "Dragoon Guards" to which M. M. B. alludes, are a wholly different corps, and rank far below either "the Guards" or Life Guards and "Blues." The officers are generally sons of rich business men of Manchester or Birmingham, and from their dullness and want of gallant air, as much as from their character of horse and equipment, are known in the service as "the heavies." Indeed they rank not only below all the corps we have mentioned, but also below all the "Light Dragoons" and "the Light Infantry" regiments. They are liable to be sent on foreign service, and the [illegible] Dragoon Guards was for some years in Canada. When sent to India they are usually changed to Light Dragoons and equipped accordingly. M. M. B.'s notion that men without connection have been treated with just as much consideration at the Horse Guards as those of the privileged class is, we regret to say, equally incorrect, as many a brave and bronzed old soldier can tell. The exposures of the *Times* and the cry of indignation they have roused, and the strong protests of such men as Sir De Lacy Evans have forced a higher sense of justice, since the war began. It has been our object, as far as we represent public opinion in this country, to give our aid in swelling the surge which is fast beating down the monster iniquities of the English system. And we should fancy it would better become an officer of our army to sustain such a movement than to attempt to bolster up an unjust system by statements which display a complete ignorance of the whole matter. Even his smaller data, such as the number of officers, and "the Dragoon Guards," being all either in India or the Crimea, are incorrect.

His statement that officers in the line "have all their thousands at command," is almost too absurd for refutation. Except in crack regiments of Light Infantry, like the 43d and 52d, and Fusileers, as the 7th and 23d, the average in the line of officer's income over their pay, as shewn before the Commission, is £100 a year. Many have nothing but their pay, and some much beyond £100, but that sum is considered ample. Quarters being provided, the only necessary expense of the officer is mess and the band fund. The latter is but trifling. The mess varies in regiments from 1s. and 8d. per day to 2s. and 8d. Wine, of course, is an extra charge, and is taken or not at option, but, in a majority of regiments in the line, wine is not introduced except on Company nights. Such a thing as an officer changing from the line to "the Guards" to economize, is so much the reverse of the fact, that we cannot conceive where M. M. B. could possibly have been crammed with such a delusion. The lodgings of the Guards alone, usually in the neighborhood of the Park, cost as much as the whole expense of an officer of the line, and it is notorious that every day officers of "the Guards," who have outrun the constable, receive large sums for exchange from wealthy officers of the line who are ambitious of a commission in the crack corps, and the pass to good society which it imparts.

Upon the advantages or evils of the system of brevets in general it is unnecessary to enter. The public complaint in England is that a particular brevet rank is accorded to the Guards, by virtue of their being Guards, without any service or merit of any description to justify such an unjust distinction, and we fancy the the British people will not permit its further continuance.

We trust that these few remarks may give to M. M. B., or any one who may share in his erroneous notions, a clearer idea of the constitution of "the Guards," and the causes of complaint against them. It is the injustice and want of stimulus to merit, which pervades the whole military system of England, that has made it, in the Crimea, notwithstanding the heroic gallantry of officers and men, an admitted failure.

And it is a similar condition of things in our own Naval service, which not only keeps ambitious young men from entering the service in its lower ranks, but has rendered necessary the action of the Navy Retiring Board, which has recently caused so much excitement and dissatisfaction among the parties interested.

## The Season and Suffering.

The indefatigable E. M. informs us, after careful observation and abstruse calculation, that we are in the midst of a "cold term;" a metorological statement strongly corroborated by general experience, and the thermometer. For days the mercury, in the latter witness, has hovered about the frigid zone of zero. Blue noses and red faces, and a prevalent pinched and wilted look affecting all out-door humanity, are collateral evidences of the same phenomenon; and there is, upon the whole, no avoiding the conviction that our Brooklyn seer is throughly correct and reliable. There is another thermometer, however, that has not the advantage, which it greatly needs, of a reporter so observant and accurate. The variations upon the scale of charity are keenly felt at all times; and in past years it has been observed that the quicksilver in that tube is apt to rise as rapidly as the other falls, and to afford the most gratifying indications of warmth and geniality, when the vulgar mercury had crept quite down into the globe of the bottom. This season no such relation between the two has been noted. The conductors of our voluntary charities are unanimous in lamenting the tardiness with which contributions flow into the poor box. Food is wanted; the price of necessary articles ranging even higher than ever. Clothing is needed, and fuel, and shelter; and never were they less abundantly supplied than now when the "cold term" is at the keenest. There are real suffering, real hunger, and penury, and starvation. There is ample room for the largest labors of charity, and yet charity is sleigh-riding, and dancing, and visiting, and church-going, as if all the poor of the City had grown rich since last Winter, and had learned to despise soup, and look down upon flannel. It is so easy to forget that we always have the poor with us. It is so easy to bear patiently the pangs of other people, until the outcries of suffering become clamorous and intolerable, and must be silenced.

New-York is a benevolent, money-giving City. No well established claim to its beneficent interference is ever neglected, or treated with less than the liberality it is justly entitled to. Twelve months ago its generosity was taxed hugely, and yielded, abundantly, graciously. It has done its share nobly towards the two cities of the plague in Virginia. No poverty of spirit, or niggardly parsimony, is therefore at the foundation of the present apathetic state of public sympathy. The fault lies in a disposition to generalize too rapidly: the prosperity of the community at large, as contrasted with the gloom and apprehensions of last Winter, is so obvious, that the exceptions, thronging and countless as they are, are quite lost sight of. It is certainly true that workingmen who were then idle are now employed. Shops then deserted and fastened up are now in industrious operation. But, from these beneficial changes, there is a vast body of women chiefly, and children, who are exempt, whose want of employment, or scanty and unrewarded labor, are unaffected by the better aspect of bank exhibits, or quotations of stock. There is one fact always sure and constant for them, that food and fuel are at almost unattainable prices, and that to weather the Winter at all, they must forego all human comforts, and scant the meal, and shiver under inadequate covering, and go half-clad. These are the poor we have always with us; they reckon by thousands. For the existence of the class, charity, injudiciously directed, is largely answerable; and to charity it appeals now as urgently as ever for most necessary relief.

It is to be promptly considered whether some portion of the immense machinery of relief employed last year ought not to be set in motion forthwith. It will find no lack of applicants; nor will the necessary funds fail to be forthcoming. And in the meantime the curious inquirer after opportunities to do good, need have no difficulty in finding the objects, and, if he desires it, the almoners, at any of the many institutions and offices of a benevolent sort in the City, where visiters on such errands are just now so painfully rare. The Association for the Relief of the Poor is, perhaps, as safe a channel for charity as any other.

## Literary Fecundity.

The appetite for writing comes next to that of speech. The moment men cease to talk, they fly instinctively to the next best instrument for commanding the attention of their fellow-beings. Men may talk themselves dry, dry as cork and quite as unsubstantial, but give them only the press and they will pour forth a never-ending stream of arguments in the form of books. As long ago as the days of King Solomon, the *cacoëthes scribendi* was sorely felt as a nuisance, and so, constructively reprehended in that biting exclamation which recites that, "Of making many books there is no end." But, had the prince of sages imagined the virulence which, with time, the distemper would have assumed, he might have added some advice to his exclamation, in the shape of preventive measures against its future development. If the poor, pilgarlic, epileptic scribes of that day could clog the *literati* with their slow labors, we wonder what these Gamaliels would say at the modern sight of books, spawned in fearful numbers by the printing-press. Were Solomon living now he could build his temple without the sound of trowel or hammer, by using books instead of bricks or stones. For, strange as it may appear, the annual production from the press of our country alone, would, if heaped together, make a very respectable pyramid, as to size one too in which there should be found only a single copy of each published work. There never has been hitherto such fecundity in book-making as exists now. The press throughout the world is literally teeming, and there appears to be nothing short of a superfœtation in this multitudinous harvest of literature. The cry will no longer be, as in the olden time, "Hail, scholar without any books," but rather, "Hail, books without any scholar;" for not even a graduate from the reviewer's college can anatomize them as rapidly as they throng to his table. There will have to be a new art of reading devised, or books must be furnished with a synopsis, so that the reader can take the text alone as contained in the synopsis, or, if he be a man endowed with a strong stomach and much leisure, he may swallow the sermon in the shape of the book itself. These thoughts have suggested themselves to us by seeing a lately published account of the new works that have appeared in Germany during the first half of the past year. The number ranges as high as *three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine*, or at the rate of over *ten* a day! During the whole year, therefore, should the average have continued the same, there will have been a total of *seven* thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight issued, and this in one country alone. In the Germanic Confederation, Prussia seems to take the lead in book-producing, and, for the time before mentioned, claims 1,242 works; next follows Saxony, Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Hanover. Leipsic is the German Athens, and the chief place of publication, next to which come Berlin and Stuttgard.

But a remarkable fact in connection with these statistics, (and one which we daily witness in our own country,) is the growing importance of the German language, as manifested by the number of works in that language printed in foreign countries. Thus, during the first six months there were issued 235 works in German from the presses of the following countries, viz.: 155 in Switzerland, 31 in Russia, 16 in Hungary, 12 in France, 10 in Belgium, 6 in Denmark, 3 in Holland, and 1 in England. This fact of itself shows that the German is gradually usurping in the domain of polite literature the place so long held by the French. It may never rise to the dignity of a Court language, though there is no substantial reason why it should not; yet, from its great plasticity of idiom alone—of all modern tongues rivaling the Greek—it must become the vehicle through which science can most readily address itself to the masses, without sensibly derogating from the necessary terseness of its nomenclature. The German language, in fact, seems destined to take rank next to the English in its progress over the earth, and perhaps, from national idiosyncrasies, it will always retain a superiority over all others in speculative and metaphysical literature.

We have no statistics at hand, either of England or France, to offset against those of Germany, but, supposing the two together to equal this latter in book-production, we shall have from these countries a grand total of fifteen thousand and odd new works, as an exponent of their intellectual activity for one year. This, too, when considered under the unfavorable influence of a war which more or less directly disturbs that equanimity of the public mind essential to the cultivation of letters, shows us, perhaps, better than anything else, the real progress of the human mind, within the present century, towards a permanent elevation beyond the reach of all serious disturbance. In our own country, the same fertility has attended the labors of the press, though not, perhaps, to the same degree. Book-making, with us, is somewhat dissipated through the channels of daily, weekly, and monthly journalism. Many a subject which, if passed through the alembic of French or German ratiocination, would find vent only in a stately tome, is, with us, discussed in the columns of a journal or a magazine, and dismissed, scarcely ever again to be read. Our people have impatient stomachs, and will not brook long-winded treatises. We could endure an American Tacitus, but never an American Livy. Everything written must commend itself by a laconic style, especially if belonging to the controversial class. Hence it follows that writers here must ever strike out new paths, and avoid the ancient ruts of travel, if they would gain the public ear and the public patronage. Of late years, satire has been the predominant *sine qua non* of success in authorship, and as this style of composition requires the most epigrammatic brevity, it has naturally found its proper sphere in the pages of periodicals. Magazines in our country, therefore, are the chief stepping stones to literary fame, and have made very nearly all the reputations of our younger authors. They are good corks by which to learn literary swimming; but when the art is once acquired, for we hold there is more art than genius in writing, let them not be exclusively relied upon. For it is here that we find that essential cause of difference between American and European education, which shows so glaringly when the two are contrasted. We are indulged with too much *superficial* literature, and like children cloyed by sweets, we naturally reject, as tasteless, the more simple and more fortifying viands. It is not so much the fault of our organs as of our social atmosphere. A well read man in any of the lay professions is a *rara avis* in truth, and finds as the most discouraging return for his "twenty years lucubrations" that he has not succeeded in keeping pace with his porter or his cobbler, the one of whom may be gracing the Bench, and the other the Senate Chamber, while poor Syntax in his closet had been gathering theoretical scales upon his eyes, that shut out all practical light, and doom him to short commons in the outer porch of success.

## The Connecticut School Fund.

Not long since an article went the round of the papers, extracted, we believe, from a Southern print, which consisted of exceptionless and comprehensive eulogy upon the wisdom, beneficence and benefit of the Connecticut School Fund. Indeed, Connecticut and her Fund have long been a staple for the laudatory disquisitions of speakers and writers on educational subjects.

We desire, however, to record a few facts in the case, quite necessary to the full understanding of it. It is now well known and conceded, by the wisest friends of Common Schools within that State, that, although undoubtedly the Fund has done good, yet that it has caused very much harm, and, many of them think, much more harm than good. At and about the time of the establishment of this fund, in 1795, Connecticut was probably the foremost commonwealth in the whole world, in point of thorough and universal common education, both as to results actually secured, and power and progressive improvement of means used; but, for the fifteen years last past, she has by no means held that proud preëminence. Ohio has nearly outstripped her. New-York has been quite equal to her. Massachusetts has advanced far beyond her. And though the last five years again have witnessed a partial awakening, and though the untiring and energetic labors of the eminent educationist, Henry Barnard, and those of his few co-workers, have at last produced something of a forward movement, whose promises are bright for the future, yet all those gentlemen would agree that, in their whole long course of effort, commencing with Mr. Barnard's official labors, under his appointment as Secretary to the Board of Education, in 1838, and yet continuing, the School Fund has been their great stumbling-block.

The mode of this obstructive operation is easily shown. The Fund has furnished money enough to pay for a certain small amount of poor teaching in every district, each year. According to the universal and natural tendency of poor men, working hard, and having very limited incomes *in cash*, the Connecticut farmers thought this sum, and the amount of instruction it furnished, larger than they really were. And, in like manner, they grudged the addition, unnecessary as it seemed to them, of more *cash*, out of their scanty and hard-earned pile, to the expenditures for schools. There was no law, like our own excellent statute, to provide for the raising of a certain sum by tax as an indispensable preliminary to assistance by the State. And of course they declined to enact one. Thus the Fund, by virtue of its income being too large absolutely to necessitate further supplies, and not being large enough generously to maintain the schools, neither acted as a stimulus nor as a support, but actually as an incubus and incumbrance; so that from 1795 or 1800 down to 1838, the history of Common Schools in Connecticut is a long chronicle of inefficiency, backsliding and decadence.

That the devotion of this Fund to educational purposes was a most patriotic and noble deed, is unquestionable. But as in other lines of inquiry, so in educational knowledge, we have advanced. It is now clear that the unconditional gift of so much money to the school districts relieved the voters from responsibility, destroyed their personal interest in the schools, and caused them thenceforth to retrograde. The error was an error of the age; not of the men. If they had provided that none of the avails of this Fund should go to any town until it had raised a sum equal to its quota of them by tax, the whole face of the history of Connecticut schools for this century would have been different. This they could not know how to do; and hence the failure of their enterprise fully to accomplish its aim.

The operation of the School Fund is now invigorated by the State tax of 1 per cent., levied under the act of 1854; and hence, and especially in connection with the lately renewed energy and success of the efforts of the friends of public education within the State, it is to be hoped that hereafter there will be no faltering in her progress in learning and morals.

We make these comments merely for the adjustment of a very common historical misconception; and not by any means from any wish to depreciate Connecticut, her magnificent School Fund, or the wise and praiseworthy action which secured it.

## Congressional Committees.

The preliminary contest for the Speaker of the House of Representatives has been conducted with so much bitterness, and, indeed, malignancy of feeling, that very little hope of usefulness is to be indulged from the future deliberations of that body after it shall have been organized. The animosities excited by the opening fight will be perpetuated throughout. The friends of either of the candidates who may be successful will certainly be very much indisposed to concede anything to their antagonists. The principle of "no quarter," that has ruled thus far, will be carried further; will enter into all discussions; color every opinion; obstruct business; and very possibly protract the session to a length unknown since that of 1850. It will be a long, tumultuous, agitated conflict, and the agitation will extend all over the land.

Mr. Banks, if elected, will certainly be under no obligations to consult the wishes or feelings of those who have resisted his election. By the rancor and pertinacity of their opposition; by the mean and unworthy slanders they have endeavored to use against him; by the outside efforts employed to frighten or seduce the weaker of his adherents; they have fairly forfeited all claim to consideration. The ordinary courtesies attending the choice of Committees may be waived without reasonable complaint; a majority of each so decided as to be irresistible should be drawn from the number of that faithful hundred who have stood so stoutly by their candidate, and earned a pean—which they will probably never get—as laudatory as Tennyson's on the six hundred of Balaklava. Of the right of the Speaker to take that course there can be no question; and there is as little doubt as to its entire propriety. After the loss of so much time, and the exhibition of such bad feeling, clearly the only chance for efficiency and the dispatch of necessary business lies in using the power of the majority unsparingly and everywhere: in the Committee-room, and in the House; and that power will be in the hands of any party strong enough to carry the Speaker's Chair. That victory will insure success throughout, provided the victors hold as tenaciously and relentlessly together as at first; and as it has been war to the knife thus far, let them make it so to the end.

## Loss of Life by Wars.

We have seen it sometimes remarked, in reference to the loss of life in the Crimea, that certain battles were among the bloodiest ever fought, the sacrifice of life the greatest, &c. But such writers either forget, or certainly know very little about the terrible battles fought in former times, and even of a comparatively recent date, and within the memory of persons living. Let us notice some of these.

At the battle of *Arcola* the Austrians lost, in killed and wounded, 18,000 men; the French, 15,000.

At *Hohenlinden* the Austrian loss was 14,000; the French, 9,000.

At *Austerlitz*, the Allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed and wounded or prisoners; the French loss only (!) 12,000.

At *Jena* and *Auerstaedt* the Prussians lost 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all; and the French 14,000 in killed and wounded.

At the terrific battle of *Eylau*, the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded; and the French, 30,000.

At *Friedland* the Russian loss was 17,000, in killed and wounded—the French loss, 8,000.

At *Wagram* the Austrians and French lost each 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded.

At *Smolensk* the French loss was 17,000 men—that of the Russians, 10,000.

At *Borodino*, which is said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on record," the French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000 men—the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one battle!

At *Lutzen* the French loss was 18,000 men—the Allies, 15,000.

At *Bautzen* the French lost 25,000 men—the Allies, 15,000.

At *Dresden*, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men; and the French, between 10,000 and 12,000.

At *Leipsic*, which lasted three days, Napoleon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners—the Allies, 1,790 officers, and about 40,000 men—upwards of 100,000 men in all!

At *Ligny*, the Prussians lost 15,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; the French 6,800.

The battle of *Trebbia* lasted three days; and the French and Allies lost each about 12,000 men, or 24,000 in all.

Here we have battles, among which are some, compared to which those in the Crimea were but small engagements, great as they appear to us. Besides these were several others of minor importance to the foregoing, as to the loss of men, but large in the aggregate. There were those of the *Bridge of Lodi*, a most desperately contested fight—the famous *battle of the Nile*, a sea fight, in which Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded; and the French 5,225 men in killed and wounded, 3,000 prisoners, and 13 out of 17 ships engaged in the action—that of the *Bay of Aboukir*, where the French had 8,000 men engaged, and the Turks 9,000; and every man of the Turks was lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners—*Novi*—*Eugeni*—*Marengo*, a most desperate and bloody engagement. *Maida*, where the French, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost about 4,300 in killed, wounded and prisoners. *Talavera*, another famous and bloody engagement—*Albuera*, where the British, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost 4,300—*Salamanca*—*Vittoria*—*Toulouse*—*Paris* and *Quatre Bas*.

In all these battles, the loss, in killed and wounded, on all sides, was at least a MILLION of men! besides thousands in skirmishes, minor engagements, &c., and that within a period of less than thirty years! Enormous as is this loss and injury of life,—of those who fell in battle and are maimed by wounds,—it is but small compared to the loss of life caused otherwise by war. "The numbers killed and wounded in battle," says a writer, "are no full index to the loss of life in war, and seldom comprise *one-fourth* of the actual victims." It is small compared to the immense numbers carried off by disease, exposure, and other casualties incident to war.

Alison says of the campaign of 1799: "In little more than *four months* the French and Allied armies had lost nearly *half* of their collective forces; those cut off, or irrecoverably mutilated by the sword, being about 116,000 men." And, "The survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign, were not more than 35,000 men, out of an army of about 500,000 men!"

Such are the curses of war! It is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and more to be dreaded than plague, pestilence or famine. If it has any advantages, they are of such character as the hurricane or earthquake produce in nature—more of a negative than of a positive character—in the destruction of tyrannical governments, and old, time-worn political systems of error and oppression. War should be a dernier resort; and a nation should submit to almost any evil rather than engage in one.

## Winter to the Poor.

Very few of your readers can know how this bitter cold strikes into the shanties and windy houses of the poor. Thousands are suffering intensely under it. The snow covers their usual supply of fuel—the coal on "the dumping-grounds," where the cinders are thrown by the ash-men.

It cuts off too the trades of the mason and the stone-cutter and out-door laborer, and nearly all of the petty street-trades.

The workmen are thrown back now on the earnings of the Summer, and the chance-labor of the women. Among these shivering families are many who depend on a widowed mother, or whose father is laid up by sickness. On these old Winter lays his icy hand heavily—stinging cold. Nakedness and hunger come on them at once. In the beginning of this great storm on Friday, we discovered, in East Thirty-third-street, four young children abandoned by a vile mother, without fire or food, or shoes for their feet. The neighbors, with true Christian kindness, had given the little ones the only food they had received. They are now all cared for.

It is important for the public, who desire to relieve suffering, to be active now.

We are ready, through our visitors, if extra means are supplied, to help the most pressing cases, though our great object is more the *permanent* improvement and aid of the children of the poor. Still, our labors give us an opportunity often of knowing better the truly needy cases,—for it will be found that the most deserving poor are by no means those on the street or begging at the door.

Whatever is sent to us for this object, should be directed specifically for "*Immediate charities*."

It is agreeable to find that even now the distress is so much less than on last Winter. Mild weather will soon bring relief.

C. L. B.

☞ Dr. Orville Dewey lectured last night at Clinton Hall, on "Moses as a Law-giver." It was one of the "Lowell lectures."

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

### Contents for Saturday, Jan. 12.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON—Special Correspondence.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HALE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY—Special Correspondence.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—News by the *Arago* and *Canada*.

NEWS BY THE ST. LOUIS—From Central and South America and Australia.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

FILLIBUSTERS OFF IN THE STAR OF THE WEST.

CHARLES DICKENS—A Biographical Sketch.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE STORM.

INTERESTING NEBRASKA CORRESPONDENCE.

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

MORE OF THE WAKEMANITES.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

EDITORIALS.—Peace Rumors—Report of the Indian Bureau—The Naval Report—Treasury Report—Beef and the Snow Storm—Good Times—Food Getting Cheaper.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT this week treats of the Provision and Breadstuff Markets, Live Stock reports, the usual Domestic Markets, and General Agricultural Intelligence.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT is very full.

SUMMARIES of City and Telegraph News are furnished to the moment of going to press.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for ........................ $1.
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No. 138 Nassau-street.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS correct the appetite, impart tone to the system, force off the bile and all impure secretions, regulate the bowels, give us strength of body and vigor of mind. For dyspepsia and dyspeptic symptoms, they are the wonder of the afflicted. In all cases of flatulency, dizziness, prostration, great fatigue and general inability, it is surprising how soon the patient finds relief. No family can afford to be without HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They require no spirits. Sold in full quart bottles by hotels, grocers, druggists, &c. BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
Medicine and Native Wine Depot.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss; also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1854. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO.'S, [illegible] West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dorcas, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

SNOW AND RAIN VS. BALLS AND PARTIES.—Ladies', Gents', Boys' and Misses' India-rubber Boots and Shoes, suitable for this season of snow and rain; Ladies' and Misses' White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, suitable for this season of balls and parties.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.
[illegible].—Ladies' warm Shoes for the sick room at one dollar per pair.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in cheapness and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Twelve Moldavia Cream, for preserving and beautifying the hair.
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

[illegible] the first anniversary of [illegible] in the theatre of the New-York Medical College, last evening. Knowing that [illegible] have great public authority [illegible] physic," we were not surprised to see Dodworth's band in attendance, and that an important feature of the proceedings of the evening would be the choral chant to their revolutionary accompaniment of the Marseillaise, [illegible] for the occasion. Since the days of Darwin, [illegible] Mason Good, the Muse has not disdained to sing her inspiring accents over the [illegible] of the disciples of Esculapius, and very [illegible] for with so much of physic it is only fair we should have a little rhyme.

The affair was not the less sprightly for the presence of a goodly array of bright eyes that [illegible] influence not alone on the stage and [illegible] but upon crowds of younger [illegible] for the honors and distinction of a profession [illegible] and moral courage and the manly attributes [illegible] demonstrated the [illegible] soul of gallantry lives [illegible] not alone with Death upon [illegible] but under circumstances of every [illegible] demanding more courage and skill than is [illegible] where gunpowder is the only perfume, and the groans of the wounded the only music.

The platform was occupied by Doctor E. M. Dew[illegible] presiding, over whose head hung a beautiful portrait of the late Dr. [illegible]. We also noticed Dr. J. H. [illegible], and Dr. Farrington, Vice President of the Society, as also the orators of the evening, Professor Cox, and [illegible], with Rev. Dr. [illegible] and others. Among the general [illegible] we noticed Dr. Doremus, the talented Professor of Chemistry, whose popular lectures lately excited [illegible] deserved interest, Dr. [illegible], Editor of the Medical Journal, and many other well known practitioners of the healing art in this City.

An appropriate prayer being offered by the Rev. [illegible], the band played a beautiful adagio, followed by a lively allegro, and next the opening address was delivered by Mr. Lee, a member of the [illegible].

Who said he would not deliver an oration, with a Rome to save and a Cataline to banish? What wonder that the noble old Athenian, with such issues before him, inspired his stern philippics, found in his theme a subject worthy of his efforts? But Greece and [illegible] had interests at stake that were immediate and material. The speaker said his could only be the ghost of an oration, its subject being abstract. However, he spoke well and wisely on the principles which ought to guide the physician in the study and practice of his profession. Men write [illegible], and thenceforward, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, they are pledged [illegible] to their own [illegible]. He denounced notions that have no other recommendation than their antiquity. He paid a graceful acknowledgment to the Professors of the College who had taken a strong interest in the formation of the Society, as evinced by their presence and guidance at all their weekly meetings. The Society was intended to fill the breach between the two already existing medical societies in New-York. Surgery has now risen to the dignity of a science, as well as that of an art. The [illegible] practitioner specially needs to make himself familiar with operative surgery, a study inseparable from the duties of men who at least are [illegible] in our larger cities, and inseparable also from a sound acquaintance with general pathology—[illegible] can be a sound surgeon who is not a thorough physician, perhaps not a ready operator, but [illegible] and guide such [illegible]. The speaker then demonstrated the inseparable relation and connection between the various branches of medical and surgical study and practice.

[illegible] scholar, a ripe and a sound one, a gentleman in manner, a cultivator of all that is tasteful, [illegible] and delicate, he well characterized as essential to the formation of the medical character. Mr. Lee's oration occupied more than an hour, but though evolving little of novelty of thought, was [illegible].

[illegible] the audience by the recital of the poem by Oliver W. Holmes, entitled "The Morning Visit," illustrative of what the manner of the physician in a sick room ought to be, and next, the "Song of the Stethoscope," by the same writer, a very pleasant thing in its way.

[illegible] which sang the Ode of which we have already spoken, and which, as we afterwards ascertained, was written by Mr. E. W. [illegible], a member of the Society.

Dr. E. R. Cox, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, then delivered an excellent address, his theme being the Philosophy of Medicine, [illegible] as this. But, parodying the expression "[illegible]," Time [illegible] a tyrant as Death, and, very reluctantly, at a late hour we were obliged [illegible] to bow to the click of type for our morning [illegible].

### [illegible] Lectures—Japan and the Japanese.

The last lecture of the [illegible] Course was delivered last evening at Clinton Hall to an appreciative audience, by Mr. William Heine, the Artist of the late Japan Expedition. Mr. H. has since his return been engaged in illustrating Commodore Perry's history of the Expedition, and, in conjunction with Mr. [illegible], an artist who long resided in China, has nearly completed a panorama of China and Japan, to which our Washington Correspondent [illegible] recently alluded.

Mr. H.'s subject last night, was "Japan and the Japanese," of the history and customs of which he gave an interesting account. The number of the inhabitants of Japan, which consisted of three large islands and several groups of smaller ones, [illegible] from [illegible] to two hundred millions, but the lecturer was inclined to accept the [illegible] number.

The country was mountainous, containing many volcanoes which could be seen far out at sea. Earthquakes were frequent, one of which has recently, as was well known, destroyed Simoda, one of the [illegible] harbors opened by the late treaty to the Americans. Mineral springs abounded, and the rivers, though not large, were swift and rapid. The climate was [illegible] severe, except on the Southeast [illegible]; there the climate was mild and pleasant, the crops were abundant, and there were [illegible] hale and hearty old people, while the sanitary condition of the crews of the expedition had been much improved. Cultivation was carried to a high point, the steepest hills being tilled to their [illegible]. The Japanese, however, were not particular about food, but ate almost anything, even poisonous fishes and reptiles, while the greatest delicacy known to them was a certain kind of [illegible]. Flowers [illegible] were developed to their highest degree, and even in all the cities, every house, however small, had its garden. Domestic animals abounded, and dogs and cats (and these of the ugliest kinds) were met with in terrible large quantities. Various wild beasts roamed the woods, and foxes were especially abundant. The reason of this was, that the Japanese think the fox the favorite son of the devil, and therefore are very careful not to offend his Satanic Majesty by hurting his favorite.

The personal appearance of the middle and upper classes of the Japanese was pleasant and agreeable. The laborers, however, and the common classes generally, were rather ill-favored.

Mr. Heine then gave a sketch of Japanese history up to the Sixteenth Century, when the Portuguese first made their appearance. A ship with two hundred of them arrived, according to Japanese accounts, in [illegible], and being well received, were soon followed by the Dutch and even by an English ship. [illegible] arrived not long after, and made converts to an astounding degree. At this time, however, civil war broke out, which lasted many years. In 1614 the sides which the Christians espoused being defeated, persecutions commenced, and it did not last many years before they were all destroyed. In 1638, [illegible] Christians were slaughtered after being besieged for three months, the Dutch gaining an unenviable notoriety by lending the assistance of their artillery, &c., to the Pagans. Since 1640 no strangers were allowed in Japan, the laws dooming all such to death. Sixty persons, constituting a Portuguese embassy from Macao, were all beheaded.

After alluding to the manner of government and the extent to which the system of espionage was carried, Mr. Heine spoke of the different classes of Japanese society. The highest comprised the [illegible], the second the nobles, the third the priests, and the fourth the military profession, the members of which, on account of the long duration of peace, were chiefly occupied as guards. These four classes enjoyed certain privileges, among which was that of wearing two swords, a long and a short one. On [illegible] days also, and on festive occasions, they were allowed to wear wide pantaloons, of which they often possessed large numbers. When they were too poor to own a pair, they hired one from a tailor for a day. The next class comprised the merchants, then came the mechanics and artists, and the lowest the agricultural laborers, who were little better than slaves.

The Japanese women occupied a higher position than those of any other Oriental nation. They were [illegible] great freedom, which they seldom abused. The men of the higher classes could each have one "legal wife" and as many others as they [illegible]; [illegible] they were divorced for infidelity, they need not support them—otherwise they must [illegible]. In the schools the children were taught reading and writing, and the outlines of Japanese history. Among the upper classes education was carried to a high point.

Mr. Heine gave a description of Japanese courtship. He stated that, when a young woman wishes [illegible] her teeth black, which method we would recommend to our New-York fair ones.

[illegible] very popular among the Japanese, and [illegible]. Dice and gaming were forbidden, but [illegible].

From the extreme inflammability of the houses, [illegible] frequent, and while in the bay of Jeddo [illegible].

On [illegible] of the bad [illegible] carried many [illegible] accommodation on their journeys. Some even took a coffin with them, a custom which we would recommend to travelers on some of our railroads, especially to those going to Philadelphia.

Mr. Heine gave many other interesting habits of the Japanese which we are sorry our want of room prevents our giving in full. He closed by saying that with all their faults he had found the Japanese a kind, pleasant and agreeable people.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 175 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**Heal Thyself.**—We have no hesitation in saying that Consumption can always be alleviated, and in a great many cases [illegible] cured, simply by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM. Its soothing and healing influence on the diseased organs is truly wonderful.

**Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.**—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

**Lectures.**—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.—The remaining lectures of the course will be delivered in Plymouth Church by Rev. W. H. MILBURN as follows:

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15—*[illegible] of the Mississippi Valley.*

JAN. 22—*[illegible]*

JAN. 29—*[illegible] in the Wilderness, or, The Old Preachers and their Preaching.*

FEB. 5—*Western [illegible]*

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady to the four lectures, $1. Single admission 50 cents.

Tickets may be obtained at the book stores, and at the rooms of the Association. Doors open at [illegible]. Lectures commence at 8.

J. T. CONKLING,
C. F. HAYES,
H. J. BRANDEGEE,
S. U. F. ODELL,
} Lecture Committee.

**To Contractors.**—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the United States Engineer Agency No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, until the 5th of February next, for the materials and erection of three wrought iron bug light beacons for the Connecticut River. One located at the head of Calves Island about two miles below the town of Essex; another on a shoal about two miles above, and the third near the Western shore, about four miles above that town.

Further information thereon may be obtained, and the plans in detail examined at the above office, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. GEO. DUTTON,
Captain United States Engineers.

**Ambrotypes.**—Whoever witnessed the exhibition of single glass or varnished pictures in this City yesterday, are now able to judge of the respective merits of the genuine and spurious. The latter not being able to withstand the extreme cold weather, have become entirely worthless, while CUTTING's patent Hermetically Sealed Ambrotypes, may be transported to the Arctic regions and retain their original brilliancy. The subscriber's Gallery, No. 323 Broadway, recently destroyed by fire, will be reopened in a few days; meantime the public may procure the genuine pictures at TOMLINSON'S Gallery, No. 64 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
W. A. TOMLINSON & CO.

**Teachers' Association.**—REV. MR. CUYLER'S LECTURE.—The next lecture of the course, for the benefit of the Teachers' Library Fund, will be delivered on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., by Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. Subject—*The Ups and Downs of Life, or, Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon.* Tickets, [illegible] cents; can be obtained of the undersigned, or at the door.
JOHN H. FANNING, President.
LEONARD HAZELTINE, Chairman of Lecture Com.

**Industrial Home Association No. 2.**—All the members may obtain their Deeds for property in Wakefield immediately, by calling at No. 162 Bowery on FRIDAY EVENING, and paying the amounts due by them. CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

## WANTED.

**SITUATION WANTED**—By a respectable Scotch woman, as chambermaid and clear starcher; is experienced in French fluting. Would be willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to go to the country. Has the best of recommendations from first-class families. Call or address for two days to No. 132 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**—By three American young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. Also, the same by three nice colored young women. Also, by an American girl, aged 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

**SITUATION WANTED**—By a respectable middle-aged widowed American, to take the charge of an infant from its birth. For character and ability, call at No. 305 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**—By a Scotch woman as excellent cook; also wanted by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing. Call at No. [illegible] 15th-st., in rear. Can be seen for two days.

**SITUATION WANTED**—By a young lady, an American, as governess to small children, or to assist a lady in sewing, and the care of a house and family. Good City references can be given. Address C. H., Box No. 356 Post-Office.

**CUTTER WANTED.**—One well qualified to take entire charge of the custom and manufacturing branches of a large retail clothing business in the West. One who has experience, $2,000 cash capital, and an unexceptionable business and moral character, may secure a valuable interest in the business. Address Box No. 246, New-York Post-Office, with references, &c. Communications confidential.

**NAPOLEON TIE.**—Makers wanted at No. 90 West 22d-st., basement. Positively none but experienced hands on Napoleon Ties need apply. To such the highest prices will be paid, and constant work given. Apply before 10 o'clock A. M., only.

**A SOPRANO SINGER**—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. C., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

**PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED**—As cook; must understand all kinds of cooking and bread making, and be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Such a person, with good references, may apply at No. 16 University-place.

**COACHMAN WANTED.**—A single man, to take charge of horses; must be fully competent, and a good driver, sober, honest, and willing to be useful. Apply at No. 30 Broad-st., up stairs, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

**TO CUTTERS**—Wanted a first-rate cutter, one who has had experience in custom work and of good business qualifications. None others need address CHRONICLE, *Times* Office. References, &c.

**CALIFORNIA.**—A young English woman going out, wishes a situation to take care of children, or to wait upon a family. Address for one week, C. WALDRON, No. [illegible] Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

**A YOUNG MAN** of thorough business qualifications desires a situation in a wholesale Stationery House. First-class City references furnished. Address BUSINESS, at this office.

**AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY**—Situations procured for school-teachers, clerks, conductors, baggagemen, men on steamers, porters, bookkeepers, coachmen, waiters, boys for trades and stores. Apply to
ED. GILLEN.

**BABY WANTED**—To wet nurse at her own residence, by a respectable married woman who has lost her own. Good reference given. Apply at No. 1 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., 2d door from 9th-av.

**CARRIAGE-MAKER'S CLERK WANTED.**—One who has experience in the business, and can keep accounts, and make purchases, and assist in taking charge, &c. To a competent person a liberal salary given. Address REPOSITORY, *Times* office.

**SERVANTS.**—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.
JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

## BOARDING.

**BOARDING WANTED.**—A gentleman from Paris, and lady, who is known as a fine performer in singing and piano-forte, and thorough instructress in both, wish to obtain board and lodging in a private family, where their services in tuition in the French and Italian languages, piano-forte and singing would be taken in compensation therefor. The gentleman occupies a business of his own, but would devote his leisure hours to the family; both are suitable in their manners, and would make it pleasant and agreeable in a family or first-class boarding-house. Address J. P. T., No. 431 8th-av., at the drug store, corner 33th-st.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—A gentleman and wife, also one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a family where all the comforts of a home, with pleasant society, will be found. Location convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged. Address HOME, Box 2,321 Post-Office, New-York.

**BOARD AND ROOMS.**—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a furnished front sitting room and bedroom, with board. Breakfast, and tea and dinner on Sunday for gentlemen. Apply at No. 13 9th-st., near the 6th-av. References exchanged.

**BOARD AND ROOMS.**—A parlor and bedroom on the 2d floor, or a large room on the 1st floor, can be obtained with board at Nos. 53 and 55 East 15th-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

**BOARD WANTED.**—A gentleman wishes to find board between 20th and 30th sts., and east of 4th-av. Address MISSIONARY, at this office.

**THE GLOBE HOTEL.**—Corner of Frankfort and William sts., having been completely renovated, is now prepared to furnish single rooms at [illegible] cents and [illegible] cents each per day; also good rooms for families. Porters up during the night. Meals served at all hours.

**ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS**—Parlor and bedroom, with full board, may be obtained in a private family, in a superb house, recently decorated and furnished handsomely throughout. References exchanged. Apply at No. 43 West 19th-st.

**BOARDING.**—A gentleman and his wife, also single gentlemen, may obtain rooms with board, by applying at No. [illegible] Union-square, cor. of 17th-st., 4th-av.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GRAND REVIVAL.
THE HARP
[illegible]
THE SERMON.
[illegible]
Bobbing Around.

We continue to be deluged with applications to know the precise pertinency of the quotation made by our friend Brunch, in one of his brilliant and unparalleled epistolary effusions. We would advise all who are interested in the HARP to procure the same of O. F. PARSONS, Publisher, No. 140 Nassau-st., C. MCKEE, No. 30½ Nassau-st., BEEL & HENDRICKSON, No. 120 Broadway, Albany. Read the text'ups,
He played [illegible]
A HARP
Of a thousand strings—
[illegible]
Perfect by the satisfaction of
SELLING OUT.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S BOOK.
A BASKET OF CHIPS.
A NEW EDITION READY THIS DAY.

This amusing volume, by the author of that highly comical burlesque,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
which is driving the town in a roar of laughter, grows in popularity every day. After laughing over "Po-ca-hon-tas," be sure and purchase "Chips."

12mo, illustrated, $1 25.
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st.

THE HOLLY TREE INN.
DICKENS'
CHRISTMAS STORY,
FOR 1855.

This delightful story is in Dickens' finest Holiday humor, and will be eagerly read by all classes of readers.

For sale by all the Booksellers and Newsmen. Trade supplied by DIX & EDWARDS, No. 10 Park-place.

THE GREAT AMERICAN QUARTERLY,
THE
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Published Quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in numbers of nearly 300 pages each, at $5 a year.

CONTENTS OF NO. CLXX., FOR JANUARY, 1856.

Article I. Life, Services and Works of Henry Wheaton.
" II. Bartell's Pictures of Europe.
" III. Statistics of Insanity in Massachusetts.
" IV. Sydney Smith.
" V. The Romish Hierarchy.
" VI. History of the Jacobin Club.
" VII. Yaron's Memoirs.
" VIII. The Pacific Railroad.
" IX. American Poetry.
" X. German Emigration to America.
" XI. Critical Notices.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW has now attained its 170th number, having been published without intermission for more than forty years. It is far the oldest American periodical devoted to general literature and science, and its reputation has been steadily maintained, both in this country and in Europe, as the leading journal of the United States within its appropriate department.

The New-York *Enquirer* says:

"The *North American Review* is associated with the earliest promise of American literature. Hardly a name now considerable in our country for letters, but gained its earliest lustre as a contributor to its pages. It nursed into life the abilities of some, and the reputation of others. Sparks, Everett, Ticknor, Prescott, Bancroft, made their maiden efforts in its service, and found their first public in its patrons. Its editors alone form an illustrious line of literary worthies, connecting the earliest with the most recent of American reputations.

If any review in America has had a national character and influence, it is this. Indeed, its contributors and subscribers have represented and connected the remotest parts of the country, from Detroit to New-Orleans, from St. Louis to Boston. The South has furnished many splendid essays for its pages, while its prestige in the cultivated circles there long surpassed that of all other journals. It has been among reviews what the Washington *Intelligencer* has been among newspapers—dignified, national, conservative, indispensable to every well-furnished library, or elegant centre table."

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Publishers,
No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

BLANK BOOKS
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Merchants and others in want of Blank Books for the new year are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also,
STATIONERY
of every description necessary for the counting-room at reasonable prices.
F. W. SONNEBORN, Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 143 Nassau-st.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, every Saturday, $6 a year.
PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE, monthly, $3 a year.
LITTELL, SON & CO.,
Boston, and No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

**NEW METHOD FOR THE GUITAR,** By C. C. CONVERSE. Price $3. Published by WM. HALL & SON.

*From the New-York Musical World.*

This is beyond question, the completest and best system of instruction for the Guitar which has yet been published.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune.*

The work before us shows a thorough knowledge of the Guitar; and the plan of instruction is progressive, lucid and thorough.

*From the Musical Review and Gazette.*

Those who would study the Guitar without the aid of a teacher cannot do better than procure this new Book by Mr. Converse. He has really given us the best and most practical Guitar instructor with which we are acquainted; not the least merit of which is that it gives the instrument its proper place.

*From the Elmira Republican.*

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this work; the most thorough and complete method for the Guitar ever published. Two editions have already been exhausted and the demand increases. We recommend it to those now learning, or who intend to learn this graceful and delightful instrument. &c., &c., &c.

**JUST PUBLISHED**—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatosa, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

**TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS NOT RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—The business of many of our friends and customers makes it necessary that they should from time to time send orders to the various houses in the City of New-York for SMALL PACKAGES OF BOOKS, which it is desirable to collect and pack together for the purpose of shipping. Many inconveniences have hitherto been felt in carrying out their wishes, and in order to accommodate the trade generally we shall be happy to give our attention to collecting and packing together their various purchases. Our charge for this business will be merely calculated to cover the expense of case, cartage, packing, &c., our only desire being to meet the wishes and to accommodate the trade.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

**BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.**—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Book-Binders. Merchants and others supplied with everything in our line at the lowest prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1856, all styles. Orders receive prompt attention.

**DIARIES FOR 1856.**—30 VARIETIES OF SIZES AND STYLES—For the pocket, office and desk use. Also souvenir diaries for ladies' reticules and holiday gifts, lawyers' diaries, &c., &c., at retail or by the dozen to dealers, at low prices, by the publishers.
RICH & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 61 William-st.

**BOOKSELLERS**—Who desire to have catalogues of our Evening Sales of Books forwarded to them, will please send in their name and address to us.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

**BEAUTIFUL FRAMED ENGRAVINGS**—Suitable for presents; also Albums, boxes of Oil and Water Colors, Drawing Cases, &c., for sale by
W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

**EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.**—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—An invitation having been extended to the New-York Fire Department to unite with their brethren of Brooklyn, in paying the last tribute of respect to A. J. S. Degrauw, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty; and as said invitation was received too late to admit of calling the Department together, I would therefore state that their line will form on Court-st., opposite the City Hall, at 1 o'clock, and request such members of the New-York Department as can to unite with their brethren of Brooklyn in lamenting their sad calamity. ALFRED CARSON,
*Chief Engineer.*

**LACKAWANNA COAL AT RETAIL.**—The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY is prepared to furnish Lackawanna Coal suitably broken and screened for domestic purposes, and delivered free of cartage at FIVE DOLLARS per net ton.

The Company's Yards are at foot of Hubert-st.; corner Gouverneur and Front sts.; corner 16th-st. and 7th-av., and on Furman, between State and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, at either of which application may be made, or at the office No. 30 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

**FINE ARTS.**—GOUPIL & CO. beg to announce that the exhibition of the HEMICYCLE DES BEAUX ARTS will positively close on THURSDAY, the 17th inst.
FINE-ART GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway.

**THE PRINTER.**—When you want any kind of plain or fancy job, card or ball printing done in handsome style, at moderate rates, call at THOMAS R. SUTTON'S printing office, No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway, and examine his specimens of printing. Remember the name—THOMAS R. SUTTON.

**ATTENTION.**—Pickled oysters and other holiday [illegible] at the old and well-known Pickle and Preserve Warehouse of
A. MCCOLLICK & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st.

## DRY GOODS.

**STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.**

OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST., two doors from Broadway.

Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE EXTREME COLD WEATHER OF THE LAST TWO OR THREE DAYS,
The ladies continue to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 66 CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,
Of obtaining some
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,
Which they are selling at a GREAT SACRIFICE preparatory to their REMOVAL.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.
Will offer for the balance of the season, their entire stock of
SILKS, MERINOES,
SHAWLS, DE LAINES,
CLOAKS, PLAIDS,
TALMAS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c., &c.,
AT A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOES
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
3,000 yards at 5s. a yard. Reduced from 8s.
8,000 yards at 7s. a yard. Reduced from 9s.
10,000 yards superfine at 9s. a yard. Reduced from 11s. 6d.
20,000 yards Cashmeres. Reduced to 1s. 6d. and 2s.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

**INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS** are excellent articles for cold and wet weather, being lined with woolen felt, in connection with their being air and waterproof. They are a never-failing remedy for chapped hands also. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 23 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

**MACHINE TWIST**—For sewing machines, best in use. For sale by E. H. ARNOLD, Agent for the Chinese sewing silks, "Troy Woolen Co.'s" satinets and "Bronx Tape Co." stay bindings. No. 64 Beaver-st.

**YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING**—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**AT A SPECIAL MEETING**—Of ATLANTIC ENGINE CO. No. 13, of the City of Brooklyn, held on Wednesday, the 9th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas,* We are suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of our much esteemed friend and Honorary Member of our Company, Mr. A. J. S. DEGRAUW, whose death was caused by injuries received while in discharge of his duty at the fire in Court-st., on the morning of the 7th inst. Therefore,

*Resolved,* That we, the members of Atlantic Engine Co. No. 13, deeply feel the loss of one who had endeared himself to us while a member of this Company by his kind and gentlemanly deportment, both as a member and a friend.

*Resolved,* That we deeply feel the loss the Fire Department has sustained by the death of its late efficient President, and that we also extend our sympathies to the members of Excelsior Hook and Ladder Co. No. 4, for the sad bereavement they have sustained in the loss of their late Foreman.

*Resolved,* That we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parents and relations of the deceased, and would recommend them to the care and protection of Him who in His all-wise Providence has seen fit to bring this awful and sudden bereavement upon them.

*Resolved,* That the Engine house be draped in mourning, and that the members of this Company wear the usual emblem of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved,* That the members of this Company in a body unite with the Department to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother.

D. B. CUMPSTON,
J. GARRETT,
P. VAN BRUNT,
D. W. HARRINGTON,
} Committee.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1856.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—The undersigned, members of the Board of Officers of the New-York Fire Department, would respectfully request such members of the Department as are desirous of participating in the funeral obsequies of A. J. S. DEGRAUW, Esq., late President of the Brooklyn Fire Department Fund, and late Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, to meet with them at the Chief-Engineer's Office, at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 11. The lateness of the receipt of the invitation yesterday afternoon making it impossible to call a regular meeting of the Board of Officers.

JOHN LYNES, Hose No. 8.
WM. MEEHAN, Engine No. 40.
W. H. JOHNSON, Engine No. 22.
J. Y. WATKINS, Jr., Hose No. 30.
W. H. BLAGUE, Hook and Ladder No. 1.
ISAIAH KEYSER, Hose No. 33.
J. M. CHUBBUCK, Hose No. 28.
JULIAN C. HARRISON, Engine No. 44.
J. B. LEVERICK, Hose No. 7.
JOHN SLOWEY, Engine No. 23.
J. R. MOUNT, Hose No. 14.
D. C. W. KNEVELS, Engine No. 2.
A. SLOAT, Hose No. 38.
W. W. FISKE, Engine No. 25.
RICHARD TAYLOR, Hose No. 32.

**EMMET MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.**—A public meeting of the Emmet Monument Association, and such persons as are friendly to the liberty of Ireland, will be held in the Tabernacle, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock. The Association will submit to the meeting an address in vindication of their course, and recapitulating and enforcing the principles on which they have acted.

**LECTURES.**—The fourth Lecture in the Course before the Brooklyn Central Lyceum will be delivered by Rev. JOHN MILEY, A. M., on FRIDAY EVENING next, Jan. 11, in the Fleet-st. M. E. Church. Subject—*Mohammed and Mohammedanism.* Admission 12½ cts. Tickets for sale at R. J. LUCKEY'S, No. 138 Fulton-st.; S. H. CLARK'S, No. 237 Bridge-st., and at the door. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Lecture Committee.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION**—Will be held at the Hospital, No. 83 Madison-av., on SATURDAY, 12th of January, at 12 o'clock. The election of Officers and Managers for the ensuing year will then take place. Members of the Association, contributors, and all ladies interested in this great object, are invited to attend. By order of the Board. S. M. WEBSTER, Secretary.

**MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**—Mr. GEORGE SUMNER will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Old Europe and Young America.* Tickets can be had at the Library Desk, No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door, on the evening of the lecture.
E. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Com.

**LIVE OAK CLUB NO. 1.**—There will be a public meeting of Live Oak Club No. 1, at their rooms, No. 765 Broadway, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting. All persons friendly to the nomination of GEORGE LAW are respectfully invited to attend.
Per order A. BLAISDELL, Secretary.

**LECTURE AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE ON TUESDAY EVENING,** Jan. 15. Subject—*New-Granada,* by JAMES C. LANE, Esq., C. E., Chief Engineer of Explorations in New-Granada, 1852–4. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**TO MANUFACTURERS.**—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 18th-st., New-York City.

**SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED**—With from $10,000 to $15,000, in a clothing-house doing a successful business. A first-class opening is presented for increased operations. Address Box 3,418 Post-Office.

**$10,000.—WANTED**—A partner in an established house in the boot and shoe trade, who are doing a profitable business. Address X., Office of this paper.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1856.

**THE MAYOR**—Desires to call the attention of the public to the following Ordinance, which will be strictly enforced:

*An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to Regulate the Water Works of the City of New-York, passed Sept. 7, 1842.*

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall obstruct the access to the different stop-cocks connected with the water pipes, by placing thereon stone, brick, lumber, dirt or any other materials, or who shall permit any such materials to be placed thereon by those in his or their employ, shall be subject to the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, with an additional sum of twenty-five dollars for each day the same shall be continued after notice for removal shall have been served.

SEC. 2. Any penalties herein prescribed shall be imposed on the offender, in like manner as is provided in the first section of the seventh title of the ordinance hereby amended, in respect to the penalty therein prescribed, and in default of the payment, the offender shall be subject to the like punishment by imprisonment, as is in said section prescribed.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 3, 1844.
Adopted by the Board of Assistants, Dec. 11, 1844.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 14, 1844.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

This ordinance applies to the removing of snow from any hydrant in front of any premises.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

**WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.**—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and FINE JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES.......... $[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled.......... [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING, English Patent Levers.......... [illegible]

Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

**FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, MUFFS, CAPES, CUFFS,** &c.—Peremptory sale of the stock of an Importer, without reserve, on Friday, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. Ladies and gentlemen in want of furs will find it to their advantage to attend.

**SLEIGHS FOR SALE.**—Six excellent sleighs, with pole, leader bars, boxes and cushions, all complete, and very little used. Apply at the depot of the Harlem Railroad, [illegible].

## COPARTNERSHIP.

**NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS**
IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES
Will promote their own interest and security by obtaining
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Now made and sold by the Patentees.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and
No. 32 Walnut-st., and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.
GEO. A. LEAVITT,
E. L. DELISSER,
JOHN K. ALLEN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—FOR THE SALE OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their present business being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c. Parties favoring us with their business may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, as offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| H. HENRY, Esq. | President Patent E. F. Co. |
| A. P. HALSEY, Esq. | Cashier Bank of New-York. |
| D. APPLETON & CO. | No. 346 Broadway. |
| SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq. | President Mechanics' Bank. |
| W. A. BOOTH, Esq. | Vice-Pres't. Am. Ex. Bank. |
| PHELPS, DODGE & CO. | No. 19 Cliff-st. |
| J. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq. | Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank. |
| LUCIUS HOPKINS, Esq. | Pres. Imp. and Traders' Bank. |
| CASWELL, HALL & CO. | No. 110 Nassau-st. |
| DANIEL EMBURY, Esq. | Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn. |

**THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP** heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ELY, CLAPP & BOWEN, formed Jan. 1, 1851, is hereby dissolved by its own limitation.

The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by HENRY G. ELY and EDWARD E. BOWEN, who alone are authorized to use the partnership name in liquidation.
Dated Dec. 31, 1855.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
HENRY G. ELY,
DEWITT C. CLAPP,
EDWARD E. BOWEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE, PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a Limited Partnership, under the name or firm of ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL. The general nature of the business to be transacted is the Importing and Dealing in Dry Goods on account of said firm, and on Commission. HENRY G. ELY and EDWARD E. BOWEN, of the city of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and WILLIAM H. McCONNELL, of Grand Rapids in the State of Michigan, are the General Partners; and HENRY C. BOWEN, of said city of Brooklyn, is the Special Partner. The said HENRY C. BOWEN has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars in cash as capital towards the common stock, and the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1856, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860.
Dated Dec. 31, 1855.
HENRY G. ELY,
EDWARD E. BOWEN,
WM. H. McCONNELL,
HENRY C. BOWEN.

**DISSOLUTION.**—The firm of BLAKE & CROSBY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO. have purchased their entire property and assets and have succeeded to their business and will continue the same at No. 71 Gold-st. Payment of all debts due to Blake & Crosby must be made to Blake, Wheelock & Co., which firm will also pay all the debts of Blake & Crosby.
GEO. W. BLAKE,
JAMES CROSBY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., in the business of manufacturing wrought iron pipe, steam, gas and Croton-water fixtures, steam and water gauges, boilers, heaters, pumps of every kind and other manufacturing of a like character, having succeeded to the business of the late firm of Blake & Crosby, and will continue the same at No. 71 Gold-st.
GEO. W. BLAKE,
W. W. WHEELOCK,
L. P. STARR.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1856.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—Mr. CHARLES A. COOK has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.—Jan. 1, 1856. LEVI COOK & CO.

**REMOVAL.**—FREELAND, STEWART & CO. have removed from No. 20 Park-row to Nos. 132 and 134 Duane-st., corner of Church-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**HAINES BROTHERS**—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $[illegible] to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

**FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.**—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

**HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.**—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

**PIANO FOR SALE.**—A lady who is obliged to sell her piano-forte, which has been only 7 months in use, and as good as new, will give it for a sacrifice, only for the present want of cash. It is a very fine tone, splendid 7-octave piano, one of Stoddard's make, rosewood, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and mouldings. Cash price has been paid for $500. Address M. E. S., No. 471 8th-av., corner of 33th-st., at the drug store.

**GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.**—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

**HAZLETON BROS.**—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

**PREMIUM PIANOS.**—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 131 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

**T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.**—An assortment of these justly celebrated instruments, with and without the aeolian attachment, not equaled by any in the market, for sale low and on easy terms. Warerooms No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

**SEVEN SPLENDID NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LESS THAN COST.**—To close the concern; your last chance; superior in tone, touch and finish, by celebrated makers; warranted in every respect; instruments worth $300 and $350 for $175 to $225, finished all around, at No. 60 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway.
W. OSBORNE & CO.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC.**—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

**T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,** No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

**J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL.**—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 8 Mercer-st., near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

## NEW FIRMS.

**NEW FIRMS.**—ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.—All requiring account books, stationery, printing, &c., for the new year, are invited to examine our stock. Blank books made to order; also a large stock on hand. Stationery of every description. Printing and lithography in every variety, executed with dispatch at low prices, by
RICH & LOUTREL,
Printers, Stationers and account book factory,
No. 61 William-st.

## HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

**TO PROPERTY HOLDERS, HOUSE AGENTS, &c., &c.**—WANTED ON LEASE—By a respectable party, a suitable locality in a good location of the City, for establishing a Bakery. Premises with store, stable, &c., already fitted up for such business, preferred. Early applications are solicited. Address G. E., Box 2,706 Post-Office, New-York.

**WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES**—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 186 Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 63 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

**THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,** Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1856.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, from the profits of the last six months, payable in Cincinnati on demand, or at the Office of the Company in New-York, on and after the 15th inst. By order,
W. GREENE, Secretary.

**SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.**

[illegible] for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, DOOR, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, [illegible] cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 266 West Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.**—No. 539 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK a new Burlesque,
RICHARD THE THIRD;
Or, SHAKESPEARE MURDERED IN TWENTY MINUTES.
Richard, Duke of Gloster.............G. Swaine Buckley.
MATRIMONIAL BLESSINGS;
Or, a MUSICIAN'S REHEARSAL.
And the Burlesque—HUTCHINSON FAMILY. Preceding which ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, 14th inst., PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS, for the admission of four persons, will be received at our entertainments.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, Benefit of FREDERICK BUCKLEY.

**LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.** Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, the performances will commence with the Drama of
DREAMS OF DELUSION.
To be followed by the Comedietta of
DELICATE GROUND.
To conclude with the exciting Drama of the
KING OF THE COURT and the QUEEN OF THE MARKET.

**BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-ST. THEATRE.**—FRIDAY—A first-rate Comedy and favorite Farce.
PAUL PRY, and
BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY FOR 1856.
Mr. Burton, as Paul Pry and Piccadilly,
Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible],
Mr. Setchell, Mrs. Burton, &c., &c.

The capital farce of BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY. Every Evening, being received with unbounded shouts of laughter.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Colman's Comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

The Theatre is comfortably warm. [illegible]

**WALLACK'S THEATRE**—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, 1856, will be presented, a Comedy, in 3 acts, entitled
THE BOLD DRAGOONS.
After which will be performed the extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS; Or, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.
Captain John Smith..........................Walcot.
To conclude with the Farce of
JOHN PRETTYJOHN & CO.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**—On THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, the Drama of the
FRENCH SPY.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE MANIAC LOVER.
Michael Earl..........................J. R. Allen.
After which will be performed the grand Ballet of
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
The whole to conclude with the Pantomime of
MAZULME, THE NIGHT OWL.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, will be presented the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza of
KING CHARMING.
Charming the First..................Mrs. H. C. Watson.
Hempseed the Handsmith..................Mr. [illegible]
Tyrana..................Mme. [illegible]
Preceded each night by a popular Farce.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**—PERFORMANCE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—ANOTHER NEW PIECE. FRIDAY, Jan. 11, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, MY WIFE'S MOTHER and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new grand, romantic Drama of VALENTINE AND ORSON. After which THE TIMID LOVER. PERFORMANCE IN THE LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—FOURTEENTH SEASON, 1855–1856.—The Second Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1856, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists have in the kindest manner volunteered their services: Signor C. BADIALI, the distinguished Baritone; Mr. APTOMMAS, Solo Harp, and Mr. H. SCHMITZ, French Horn. Conductor, Mr. C. BERGMANN. Extra Tickets can be procured at the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and F. K. WETZEL, No. 313 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

**SOMETHING NEW—BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS**—Will receive for four admissions to their entertainments, the tickets in
PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE,
On and after MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst.
TICKETS ONLY $1 EACH.
They admit four persons each, and can be had at the
PRINCIPAL HOTELS AND MUSIC STORES.
For particulars and list of gifts, see *Herald* and [illegible].

**RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION**—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission 25 cents.

**DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.**—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST.**—Lost by the porter of the Bank of America, a POCKET-BOOK, containing the following notes, all due Jan. 9, 1856, and payable at the following banks:

| | |
|---|---|
| James L. Morgan, Fulton Bank | [illegible] |
| G. L. Meacham, Market Bank | [illegible] |
| H. G. Reeve & Co., Market Bank | [illegible] |
| J. H. Fowler, Irving Bank | [illegible] |
| [illegible], Meyer & Co., Irving Bank | [illegible] |
| Dodge & Co., Irving Bank | [illegible] |
| Harris, Evans & Co., People's Bank | [illegible] |
| J. T. Derrickson & Co., Broadway Bank | [illegible] |
| Sergeant Bro.'s & Co., Shoe and Leather Bank | [illegible] |
| M. Smith, North River Bank | [illegible] |
| Miller & Luther, Merchants' Exchange Bank | [illegible] |
| C. F. Park & Co., Merchants' Exchange Bank | [illegible] |
| Lichten, Loewenthal & Co., Mercantile Bank | [illegible] |
| Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., Mercantile Bank | [illegible] |
| Leder & Lockwood, Metropolitan Bank | [illegible] |

A liberal reward will be paid on return of the above notes to the Bank of America, No. 46 Wall-st.

**LOST.**—On Wednesday the 9th inst., in going from Upper Morrisania to Harlem, a small bundle containing a black silk dress, a pair of overshoes, and the January No. of the Ladies' Repository, marked R. B. TAPPEN, No. 82 Nassau-st., and all inclosed in a No. of the Christian Advocate and Journal, marked L. K. OSBORN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the *Gazette* Office, Morrisania, or at THOMAS B. TAPPEN'S, foot of 131st-st., Harlem.

**LOST.**—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., in Union or Clinton sts., Brooklyn, a lady's FUR VICTORINE, lined with brown silk. The finder will confer a favor and be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Mr. J. H. SOUTHWORTH'S, Union-st., between Court and Clinton, second door from Court-st.

**LOST.**—A WHITE POODLE DOG.—On MONDAY, the 7th inst., in the vicinity of the Bowery and [illegible]; answers to the name of "Fidas." The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at No. [illegible], near the Bowery.

**$25 REWARD.**—LOST, on the 9th inst., in going from the Bible House, corner of [illegible] 9th-st., to No. 83 Madison-av., a POCKET-BOOK, containing $155 in bank bills—two $50, eight or ten $10, and the remainder in $5, and a receipt from the Treasurer of the Bible Society to M. S. Convent. The above reward will be paid for the return of the property, by A. T. EDWARDS, of the firm of Dix & Edwards, No. 10 Park-place.

**$10 REWARD.**—Lost, on the 10th inst., while passing through Cliff into John, Gold, Platt and William sts., as far as Cedar, $135, in five dollar bills of the Valley Bank, Hagerstown, Maryland. The above reward will be paid on the finder returning the money to
JOHN LEYS, No. 33 Cliff-st.

**$25 REWARD**—Lost, or taken by mistake, from steamship Arago, one yellow leather VALISE TRUNK, marked L. D. A., containing wearing apparel and other personal effects. $25 reward will be paid for its delivery of the same at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway. MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent.

## INSTRUCTION.

**THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM**—Bible House, Astor-place, J. P. BINGHAM, Rector—is a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire [illegible] can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

**A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN**—Engaged in several schools and families of this City, as Professor of the French, (his native language,) Italian, German, Spanish and Latin languages, is desirous of finding a home in a pious American or English family, where he could give instruction in the above languages in exchange for board. Persons wishing to practice French conversation, in particular, would find it a good opportunity, as the advertiser is willing to spare neither trouble nor time for further the advancement of his pupils. Apply to
A. GREENLEAF, No. 1[illegible] Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

**THE SECOND TERM**—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from [illegible].

**SELECT SCHOOL.**—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest [illegible].

**FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE**—For young gentlemen—No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st. (formerly H. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES,** No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

**ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.**—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars containing time and terms can be had at the Academies.

**DANCING ACADEMIES.**—GRAND DANCING SOIREE.—Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIENT respectfully informs her friends and pupils, that a Grand Dancing Soiree will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, from 8 to 12 o'clock, at her Dancing Academy, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st. Admittance 50 Cents. Dancing School and Private Lessons attended to every day.

**DANCING SCHOOL.**—No. 34 East 12th-st.—Near Broadway.—Mr. CHARRUAUD'S second quarter of the season will commence WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Pupils received on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 10 o'clock, M., and 3½ P. M. To let, a large room, [illegible] and Wheelock. Inquire as above.

**TO FARMERS AND BREWERS.**—[illegible] Rye constantly on hand and [illegible] corner of [illegible].

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

### ARGUMENT FOR A NEW TRIAL.

SUPERIOR COURT—[illegible]

[illegible] celebrated case is again before the Court, and will probably occupy several days. [illegible] the former trial, the Jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff [illegible] for an alimony of [illegible] a year. The motion was a cross suit [illegible] the defendant. From the finding of the Jury the defendant appealed. The case was brought up before the General Term some time since, but there being only two Justices then sitting, [illegible] would also be present. It appearing however, that [illegible] the case is before the five Justices only, and it therefore came on yesterday.

Mr. John Van Buren opened for the defendant and [illegible] the Superior Court of the City of New-York had no jurisdiction [illegible] for divorce. The jurisdiction in proceedings for divorce of the Ecclesiastical Courts and Parliament of England was vested in the Court of Chancery of this State. That jurisdiction was [illegible] transferred to the Supreme Court by the [illegible] and the [illegible] never intended by the [illegible] to confer on the Superior and other local Courts, any other than general jurisdiction in common law proceedings at law and equity. The Superior Court could only be vested of this special jurisdiction in proceedings for a divorce, by express words or [illegible] implication.

[illegible] That the plaintiff was permitted to read to the Jury a copy of what purported to be a petition of the defendant to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, without proof that the paper from which it was copied, was an original, signed by him.

Mr. Van Buren then alluded to the admission of certain evidence given by Christiana Underwood, and claimed that it was improperly allowed. He also claimed that the Court erred in allowing the question to be put to the witness, Anne Flowers, relating to the birth or paternity of her child, on the ground that it was immaterial, and tended to degrade the witness, and that it was a well settled principle of law that the character of a witness could not be allowed to be defended by specific evidence, [illegible] the testimony of the witness. [illegible] the cause being one for divorce made no difference, the principle was the same.

*Fifth.* The Court erred in refusing to allow the defendant to show the dissolute and libidinous conduct of the plaintiff, and in deciding that evidence of intercourse of the plaintiff with other men than those with whom she was charged in the answer [illegible] adultery, was inadmissible.

*Sixth.* That the Court erred in allowing the question to the witness James Lawson, whether Mrs. [illegible] at an interview which he testified he had with her at his office on the 1st day of February, 1850, [illegible] communicated to him anything respecting Mrs. Forrest, on the ground that it was immaterial upon the questions at issue, and was [illegible] introduced merely for the purpose of showing the [illegible] of Mrs. Underwood, and thereby tending to invalidate her testimony. This being an attempt to impair the credit of the witness by showing specific acts, it was, as proved by the second point, illegal.

Mr. Van Buren then spoke upon points seven, eight and nine, which were objections to the ruling of the Court in allowing certain letters which passed between James Lawson and Mrs. Forrest, claiming that Mr. Lawson disavowed any authority from the defendant to write the letters, and that they were irrelevant to the question.

*Tenth*—The Court erred in refusing to allow the defendant to read in evidence the letter addressed to "Consuelo" at the stage of the proceedings when first offered. This letter was in the handwriting of George Jamieson, and was sent to the plaintiff in January, 1849, and was found by the defendant in a private drawer of the plaintiff's bureau. It contained matter which had caused the defendant to threaten separation; and when Mrs. Forrest discovered that her husband had got possession of it, [illegible] on her knees and begged him not to expose her, and immediately afterwards wrote a private letter to Jamieson on the subject. These facts, the counsel claimed, had been fully proved on the trial, and the letter should have been admitted, independent of its competency in other respects, as [illegible] of a [illegible] character.

*Eleventh*—The defendant's counsel produced an affidavit made by him on the 18th November, 1850, in a suit in the Supreme Court between these parties, upon which a motion to dissolve the injunction was made, and an affidavit of the plaintiff read on that motion in reply.

The defendant's counsel proposed to read from the affidavit the statement therein contained, as to the manner in which the bundle of letters mentioned in the affidavit, in which the letter addressed to Consuelo was contained, had been kept by the plaintiff, and the character of that letter, and the nature of the intercourse alleged to have taken place between the plaintiff and Jamieson, after the receipt of that letter.

The Court decided that no part of defendant's affidavit could be read until the defendant had first read such parts of the plaintiff's affidavit as were responsive to the defendant's charges in his affidavit.

[illegible] erred, first, in holding that no part of such affidavit of the defendant could be read in evidence, unless the defendant's counsel should elect [illegible] to read some part of the plaintiff's affidavit, [illegible] that the reading of some part of the defendant's affidavit would be necessary to explain or render intelligible some part of the affidavit of the plaintiff so read in evidence. Second, in also refusing to allow the defendant to read from his affidavit, to which the plaintiff's was a reply, the statements therein contained as to the manner [illegible] which he had discovered the letter addressed to "Consuelo." Mrs. Forrest attempted to answer specifically the several charges contained in the defendant's affidavit, and therefore her silence as to any of them, was an acquiescence in their truth. 3d. Also, in compelling the defendant to read the whole of the plaintiff's affidavit, as a condition that the parts of the plaintiff's affidavit read by the defendant should be retained as evidence in the case. 4th. Also, in absolutely requiring the defendant to read in evidence the plaintiff's affidavit of the 5th of September, 1850. 5th. Also, in abandoning the proposition first made by the Court, and refusing to allow the defendant to read the parts of his affidavit indicated in his offer. [illegible] the offer of the plaintiff's counsel, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, to allow the defendant's counsel to read parts of such affidavit, in no degree deprived the defendant of the benefit of [illegible] exceptions.

Mr. Van Buren enlarged somewhat on these points, [illegible] on the hour of adjournment had arrived, the further hearing of the case was postponed until this morning.

Messrs. Rowland & Chase, and Mr. C. O'Conor, appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Van Buren and [illegible] for the defendant.

### A MURDER CASE—JUDGE CAPRON'S CHARGE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

Joseph Bollard was indicted for a murderous assault on Charles Spencer. The circumstances of the case are briefly these: The complainant maintains that the accused sprang from an area, where he lay in wait, near midnight, in October last, stabbed him [illegible] and ran. The complainant sought to corroborate his testimony by two friends, who saw him run. The defendant, whose case was ably and ingeniously conducted by Mr. Spencer, is a [illegible] looking old man, near sixty, worth a considerable amount of property, and who proved by several witnesses an excellent character and good social position. The complainant's character was impeached by [illegible] witnesses. There had been an old cause of [illegible]. Such is a fair outline of the facts, the testimony and argument occupying several hours.

The Judge very carefully, minutely and patiently [illegible] the evidence, in commenting upon the [illegible] deserved to be [illegible].

JUDGE CAPRON'S CHARGE.

After detailing the points of the case, the Judge proceeded thus:

"Gentlemen, there is another point on which I wish to say a few words. It is very desirable that you should agree upon a verdict. I notice with [illegible], that it is becoming very [illegible] for Juries, in criminal cases, to disagree, and being discharged, the ends of justice are thereby, for a time, defeated. [illegible] will allow him to change it. Why, gentlemen, if [illegible] there would be no [illegible] justice in any community. The true theory of the constitution and obligation [illegible] It [illegible] contrary. It is [illegible] enable a jury to find a verdict [illegible]

[illegible] returned with a verdict [illegible] adjourned until Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—[illegible]—Jan. 10.

[illegible]

*Service on Saturday.*—[illegible] judgment for irregularity. The summons for the commencement of the suit was served on the defendant, a resident and [illegible] Westchester County, on the day of the last general election.

Such service is forbidden by the Statute. (Session Laws, 1851, ch. 135, p. 193.) It is said, however, that the irregularity was waived by the service of notice of appearance. That was served after judgment, and with the motion on which this motion was made. Such an appearance does not waive the irregularity, and must be treated as a notice only for the purpose of this motion. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

*Bessie Fisher, by next friend, vs. Wm. H. Fisher.*—The case must be referred back for correction.

### Important Trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jan. 10.

Before Judge Betts.

[illegible] ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Manuel Echeverria was put on trial for fitting out the schooner *Mary Jane Peck* with intent that she should be employed in the slave-trade, contrary to the act of 1818.

Mr. Joachimssen opened the case in behalf of the United States, and stated briefly that he expected to show to the jury that the vessel was fitted out and afterwards conducted as a slaver, and that she was owned and fitted out by the defendant.

The first witness called was

*William E. Brown*, who testified: I am a Custom-House officer; the shipping articles which I hold in my hand are those on which the schooner *Mary Jane Peck* cleared; James L. Davis was her captain.

*Wm. F. B. Hudson*—I know the defendant by sight; have spoken to him twice; the first time was at his house; the second time at his office in Pearl-street or Hanover-square; his house, I think, is in Eighth-street; the defendant apparently was a merchant or broker; I am a lawyer; the occasion of my calling on the defendant was [illegible] something on account of the statement of one of the sailors on that schooner, who was confined on the Coast of Africa; I told Mr. Echeverria this young man had stated to me that he had shipped on board of a vessel of which defendant had control; I stated to him that the young man informed me that the vessel had been fitted out as a slaver, or on a slave expedition; that she had been forfeited on the Coast of Africa, and that he had been imprisoned because he was on board, and, in consequence, his health was very much injured, and that I believed he had a good cause of action against some one for it; I told Mr. Echeverria that the reason I called was that I did not like to bring such an action before seeing him; Mr. Echeverria replied that he was only an agent, and was not responsible for what occurred; I had no proof that the defendant was concerned in the matter of fitting out the vessel as a slaver; I called again two or three weeks after; I then told Mr. Echeverria that Mr. Klots and others had informed me that the vessel was sold through a broker to *him*; that a Spanish captain had taken command of her after she had been a short time at sea; that this captain informed my client that the vessel was bound on a slave expedition; Mr. Echeverria said that he was the owner of the vessel, but had sold her to the *Spanish Captain*; he denied that he had any connection with the vessel; the name of Capt. Davis was mentioned, but I am not certain what was said about it.

*Cross-examined*—I have been examined before, and I then said that defendant said he had nothing to do with the vessel except as agent; Raphael called on me in the first instance, and was there some four or five times about that business; Mr. E. said he had nothing to do with that vessel except as agent; I asked him who his principals were; he declined telling me who they were; he said he had bought the vessel by a blank bill of sale, and sold it to Capt. Davis; he disclaimed all knowledge of her after she had been transferred to Capt. Davis.

*Re-Direct*—Julius Lowenthal was present when I went on one occasion; on that occasion defendant told me that he had been the owner, but had sold the vessel to Captain Davis.

*Abner Dupuy*—I reside at Staten Island; I follow the coasting business; I know the schooner *M. J. Peck*; she was built at New-Haven; she was a fore-and-aft schooner of 128 tons burden; was built in 1846; in February or March of 1854, Mr. Klots, John C. Decker, Israel Dupuy, Donnell Dupuy, Charles Rowland and myself were owners; they ceased to be owners sometime in March, 1854; we sold her for $4,900; were paid half in cash and half notes of Mr. E.; these notes have been paid.

*James A. Van Brunt*—I am a ship-broker; I know defendant; this vessel was sold to him by me as a broker; at least he bargained for her and we agreed upon price; he paid half cash and half paper; I received the cash and paper from Mr. E.; his name was on the paper either as signer or endorser; I remember a bill of sale being made; there were two bills of sale made, both in blank, delivered to Mr. E.; I have never seen Captain Davis; I met several gentlemen in defendant's office; they appeared to be foreigners, and were conversing, and defendant acting as interpreter; it took two days to consummate the bargain; I learned that defendant wished to purchase a vessel on change from another broker; these persons did not speak to me about this vessel in defendant's presence.

*Cross-examined*—It is customary among merchants to buy and sell through brokers, and also bills of sale are frequently made in blank; the reason why two bills of sale were executed was, that one of the owners was absent in Virginia; when that vessel sailed on the 11th of March the bill of sale had not returned from Virginia.

*Abner Dupuy* recalled by Mr. Joachimssen, and shown a Custom-House bond—I do not recollect signing these papers; some one called and wanted me to go to the Custom-House; as I was wanted I went, and a certain paper was presented to me to sign; I thought it was all right, being in the Custom-House, and signed it; I asked the man what he wished me to sign, he said a Custom-House bond.

*Cross-examined*—Israel Dupuy was in Virginia; I do not know what time the vessel sailed, or what time the bill of sale came back; I was sworn on that occasion.

*Sidney B. Ingraham*—Am a Custom-House officer; have been there between four and five years; was there in March 1854; I remember the schooner *M. J. Peck*; her register was changed; her other register or enrollment being cancelled; this was done on the 11th March; these bonds are in my handwriting, and I was witness to both; there was no other register; this register which was produced was never surrendered; there were some bills of sale of that vessel in the Custom-House after the 11th of March.

The bill of sale was recorded 22d of March, 1854.

(Mr. Joachimssen here read the papers of conveyance from the Custom-House.)

Bill of sale of 14-16, 8th of March.

Bill of sale of ½, 10th of March.

*Albert C. Welch*—Was a Notary Public in March, 1854, and proved the first bill of sale.

*John C. Decker*—I reside at Staten-Island; was one of the owners; I am not able to say to whom she was sold; the defendant gave me the money and notes.

*John E. Klots*—I am a ship chandler; my father and I owned three-eighths of the schooner; Mr. Van Brunt did the business; the payment was half cash and half in notes; I have seen defendant two or three times in relation to this matter; I negotiated with him partly; we received $4,900.

*Julius Lowenthal* sworn—I have been to sea as sailor before the mast; have sailed in the *M. J. Peck*; she was a fore-and-aft schooner; I was before the mast; I shipped on the 10th of March, 1854, to go to the coast of Africa from New-York; I did not sign shipping articles; there were fourteen persons on board—six sailors, two mates, one cook and two stewards, or one steward and one cabin boy, two captains and no passengers; the American captain was James Davis; the name of the other captain I do not know, he was called captain; we sailed on the 11th of March; Captain Davis was in command; he remained in command about two weeks; the Spanish captain then took command; at the time we changed captains, Captain Davis called all the men aft except three, who were Americans.

Here an objection was taken to the admissibility of the statements of Captain Davis, which, after argument, was overruled. Without proceeding further, the Court then adjourned to to-morrow.

### COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 30, 39, 77, 105, to the end.

CIRCUIT.—The Special Court Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 179, 1063, 7, 181, 165, 185, 186, 176, 170, 180, 181, 182, 184, 186, 188 to 193, 194, to 200, 202, 203, 206 to 208, 212, 213.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 112½, 114 to 127. *Part II.*—Nos. 86, 128 to 141.

## LONG ISLAND.

### First Meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The first meeting of this Board was held in the County Jail, yesterday afternoon.

On motion, Supervisor Braham, of New-Utrecht, was called to the Chair. The roll was then called, when the following members presented their certificates of election:

| Wards. | | Wards. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Wm. Hinman. | 12. | Samuel Smith. |
| 2. | E. C. Brainard. | 13. | James Miller. |
| 3. | John J. [illegible] | 14. | F. G. [illegible] |
| 4. | Foster Pettit. | 15. | Wm. Marshall. |
| 5. | Thos. Mulligan. | 16. | David Lindsay. |
| 6. | Samuel Graham. | 17. | [illegible] |
| 7. | Peter Wyckoff. | 18. | [illegible] |
| 8. | J. S. Bogart. | | |

COUNTY TOWNS.—[illegible]

On the first ballot for President, [illegible], Esq., of the Second Ward, received 18 votes out of the 23 cast. The election was made unanimous.

After some considerable discussion the minutes of the last meeting of the old Board were read and approved. [illegible] which provides that the County Clerk shall record all notices of lis pendens, and receive six cents [illegible] and further, that the said Clerk shall be entitled to receive twenty-five cents for filing each notice of issue and entering the cause upon the calendar. The County Clerk is also required to print the Court Calendar at his own expense. The act was accepted, and President and Clerk directed to sign and forward to the Legislature for passage.

Considerable other business was transacted, but possessing no special interest.

### Serious Accident.

E. B. SPOONER, proprietor of the Brooklyn *Evening Star*, was crushed between two sleighs in Fulton-street, near Clinton, yesterday, and seriously injured. He was sitting at the time on the outside railing of one of the Fulton-avenue line of sleighs, when a coal wagon came with great violence against him, throwing him under the runners, causing a compound fracture of the left arm above the elbow, and of the right leg below the knee. Immediately after the accident he was taken into Dr. Davis' drug-store, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, where he was promptly attended to, and was subsequently moved to his residence, No. 38 Bond-street, where he is attended by Dr. MCPHAIL, assisted by Drs. AYRES and COCHRANE. The case is considered a critical one.

### Attempt at Burglary.

CHRISTOPHER FITZHARRIS was placed on trial on a charge of attempt at burglary in the first degree, in having attempted to break into the house of SAMUEL H. CORNWELL, Fulton-street, between Pierrepont and Montague streets, in April last.

No attempt to break into the house was shown, nor were any implements found. The facts appeared to be, that he jumped over the fence in Fulton-street, whether wishing to see his friend [illegible], as he stated to the officer who arrested him, or to see a "sweetheart," as suggested by his counsel, is not very clear, but Mrs. CORNWELL being alarmed, he beat a retreat, but was "nabbed." He was very ably defended by HENRY A. MOORE, Esq.

Judge CULVER made a very strong charge against the prisoner. Judge MOORE wished the Court to charge that the presumption was that the defendant was innocent and had no implements. Judge CULVER refused, as he might have thrown them away, as any adroit thief would, and argued that he must be adroit at housebreaking, as he was adroit at jumping fences.

The Jury, after an absence of about an hour, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

### Exemplification of the Benefits of the Grand Jury System.

In the City Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, Mrs. MELINDA E. WATSON was tried, on an indictment found by the Grand Jury, for an assault on Police-Officer JACOB STRIKER. It appears that, in July last, STRIKER arrested a son of Mrs. WATSON, and another small boy. She went to the Police Station-house, in order to get some information relative to their offence, when she was assaulted by STRIKER. The Grand Jury found an indictment against him, and he was convicted at the November Term of this Court. He then went before the Grand Jury, who found the present indictment, based upon the identical assault of which STRIKER had already been convicted. On hearing the facts, the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," without leaving their seats.

### Kings County Penitentiary.

During the past year, 1,064 prisoners were committed to this institution. Males, 759; females, 305. *Offences*—Drunkenness, 417; vagrancy, 257; petit larceny, 136; drunk and disorderly, 121; assault and battery, 60; riot, 4; receiving stolen goods, 2; malicious mischief, contempt of Court, indecent exposure of person, felonious marriage, and burglary third degree, 1 each.

During the past six months, 1,764 persons were committed to the Kings County Jail.

### Kings County Hospital.

Sixty-seven persons were admitted to this Hospital during the week ending the 8th inst. There are in all 475 patients. Six deaths occurred during the last week, viz.: Mary Cummings, 29; Frank Broadley, 26; Patrick Mullin, 34; Timothy Curry, 30; Jacob L. Bote, 31; John Rieber, 31.

### Death from Burns.

Yesterday morning an elderly lady residing at No. 141 Jay-street, Brooklyn, named ANN BLAKE, was so severely burnt by her clothes taking fire that she died last evening.

### Something About Plowing.—No. II.

In our former article we showed that one of the most important things connected with the successful cultivation of various crops is, to secure a full and constant supply of sap, which can only be obtained through a large number of fibrous roots.

The *first* requisite in a soil, for a full development of roots, is a sufficient mass of exceedingly fine or impalpable earth, to form a matrix or bed for them. The fibrous rootlets of a single stalk of corn or other grain in vigorous growth, number many millions. These are broken off when a plant is pulled from the earth, and were they not they could not be seen by the unaided eye on account of their exceeding smallness. A thousand of these essential, moisture-gathering fibres if twisted together would not form a cord as large as the finest hair. Now such delicate fibres can no more grow in a bed of coarse sand than a root the size of a knitting needle could grow among pebbles as large as chestnuts.

It may be set down as a rule, that no plant can flourish in a soil which does not contain five to ten per cent. of material so fine that it can be washed out by water, and which, when separated, has no grittiness if rubbed between the fingers. It is to the absence of such fine materials that we are mainly to attribute the infertility of washed or sandy soils, and we may remark, in passing, that the best of all fertilizers for such soils is an admixture of clay or other impalpable earth. The "resolves" of all the committees in the world, and the application, in limited quantities, of the best artificial fertilizers yet discovered, cannot make permanently fertile soils of much of the sandy plains of central Long Island, until they are supplied with a considerable percentage of this requisite fine earthy material.

One object of frequent plowing, and exposure to the air of coarse soils is, to pulverize them by mechanical means, and to subject them to the combined action of frost and air, that a sufficient portion may be comminuted to such a degree that it will furnish a bed for the infinitesimal roots of the plants. When this is the main object sought after, frequent plowing is desirable. Autumn plowing and Winter exposure are also especially useful.

The second requisite of a fertile soil, or one which will produce a large growth of sap-absorbing roots is, that it should be free from substances noxious or poisonous to the growing roots.

The coloring matter of soils is chiefly derived from the iron compounds entering into their composition. The dark color of the surface soil is partially due to the vegetable matter intermingled, and occasionally a compound of manganese assists in giving color, but this latter compound is not abundant, nor widely distributed. We may say in general terms, that were the iron removed, the soil would be colorless. Now iron exists in two states—the protoxide or sub-oxide, and the sesqui-oxide or per-oxide. The sub-oxide of iron is soluble in water, and is readily absorbed into plants along with the sap. When this is done, the plant becomes poisoned, and it will either die or drag out a sickly existence. The per-oxide of iron, on the contrary, is insoluble in water, and its existence in the soil, in any quantity, is not deleterious only so far as it acts as a cement to compact the earthy particles, and as it has a tendency when mingled with decaying vegetables, to yield up a part of its oxygen and change to the sub-oxide. But the sub-oxide of iron cannot long exist in a moist state when in contact with air. It will withdraw oxygen from the atmosphere and be changed to the innocuous per-oxide. It is on this account that thorough and frequent stirring of the ground, by plowing or other means, is desirable. The free admission of air destroys the poisonous substance, and prepares the soil for the free and healthy development of the roots. We may here remark, that the constant saturation of a soil with water, shuts out the air, and retains the poisonous compound of iron.

The phenomena attending the growth of clover may be adduced in proof of the necessity of a free circulation of air in the soil. The great majority of farmers seldom plow deeper than four to six inches. Clover upon such a soil will grow for a year or two and then die out. So long as its roots remain in the surface, [illegible] it grows vigorously, but being a deep-rooted plant, the roots after the first or second year extend down below the [illegible] the sub-oxide of iron, and the crop necessarily [illegible] tired. Other grasses send out a greater number of lateral roots, and as they depend mainly upon a shallow worked soil.

The same reasoning applies to other crops. A soil deeply stirred, and thus rendered free from poison, allows a deeper growth of roots, and, as a matter of course, a heavier surface yield. The roots of corn and the cereals generally will, during a single season, send down roots two or three feet into a well prepared soil.

The third requisite for a full supply of sap to a plant is, that the sap-absorbing roots extend below the temporary effects of drouth.

Upon most soils the drying effects of the severest drouth seldom extend more than six inches below the surface. If the roots supplying the sap are chiefly in the surface soil, the water is here evaporated by the sun as fast as it is drawn up from below by capillary attraction; and if the plant is not killed outright by want of moisture, there is not enough fluid supplied to carry down the food collected by the leaves, and a feeble growth is the consequence.

Another fact worthy of notice is this, that the water arising from an unprepared sub-soil to supply rapid evaporation, is charged with poisons, and these conspire with drouth to injure or kill the plant.

A soil deeply stirred with the common or sub-soil plow, and thus exposed to the action of the air, is pulverized and freed from poisons; and the roots of plants, instead of being confined to a few inches of surface, run down deeply where they are entirely beyond the reach of drouth. They receive a more full and constant supply of sap, and are ready at all times to appropriate the food gathered from the air. The water rising to the surface soil is already freed from poisons by the access of air to the lower strata. The above considerations, and others that might be adduced, show the great importance of a deep pulverization of every soil, the necessity of freeing it from standing water, (which is in part effected by deep plowing, though more perfectly by draining,) and the necessity of admitting air as far below the surface as possible.

We have three kinds of plowing, styled respectively, *surface plowing, trenching* and *subsoiling*. Surface plowing applies to the ordinary method of stirring or inverting a few inches of the surface, say three to six inches in depth. Trenching differs from surface plowing only in the greater depth of soil operated upon. Subsoil plowing implies a stirring of the under or subsoil, without bringing it to the surface. A subsoil plow is destitute of the turning mould-board. It is drawn by a separate team, and follows in the bottom of the furrow made by a common surface plow. The object of using this implement is simply to stir and pulverize the lower stratum of soil as much as possible without bringing it to the surface, and thus admit air to it, as well as to allow superabundant water to flow away more readily.

The best subsoil plow is one which will the most thoroughly pulverize the ground with the least expenditure of force. The implement in common use is, we think, preferable for general purposes to the one recently introduced, and somewhat extensively commended in a few agricultural papers, as the "lifting plow." This is easily drawn through the ground, but though that is an advantage, it has the disadvantage of not breaking and pulverizing the soil sufficiently. Its shape is that of a double pointed wedge, which elevates the soil in a mass letting it fall back again into nearly the same position, while its tendency is to pack the particles more closely together, above as well as below its path. The subsoil plow in most general use is more in the form of the common plow with a narrow, flat mould-board, the rear part being elevated so that the soil falls over it in a loose, broken and pulverized condition. We have alluded to this, not for the purpose of finding fault with any one's favorite implement, but to explain what we consider most essential in all subsoil plowing, viz.: that the soil be not only lifted or moved, but that it be thoroughly broken up and pulverized, and to this end we should choose, not the implement which could be worked most easily and smoothly, but the most jagged or rough one that could be got through the subsoil with the team force at our command, as such an instrument would best accomplish the main object of all subsoil plowing.

In another article we will further discuss the subject of shallow and deep plowing, and show when deep plowing may be safely and advantageously practiced, and when it would not be judicious.

### Provision Trade of Cincinnati.

The imports and exports of hog products at Cincinnati from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, according to the *Gazette*, were as follows:

IMPORTS.

| | 1854. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|
| Lard, bbls. | 10,554 | 15,043 |
| Lard, kegs | 3,196 | 1,885 |
| Pork, hhds | 2,360 | 1,657 |
| Pork, tcs | 1,736 | 1,280 |
| Pork, bbls | 5,919 | 75,156 |
| Pork, lbs | 1,407,100 | [illegible] |

EXPORTS.

| | 1854. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|
| Lard, bbls. | 8,271 | 14,690 |
| Lard, kegs | 17,305 | 20,374 |
| Pork, hhds | 9,050 | 6,681 |
| Pork, tcs | 7,900 | 6,839 |
| Pork, bbls | 9,804 | 50,548 |
| Pork, bxs | 1,673 | 2,890 |
| Pork, lbs | 26,300 | 12,816 |

While the receipts of barrel Pork are about the same this year as last, the exports show an excess of forty thousand barrels. The following shows the destination of the Pork in bbls., and meat in hhds. exported:

| | Pork, bbls. 1854. | Pork, bbls. 1855. | Pork, hhds. 1854. | Pork, hhds. 1855. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To New-Orleans | 3,411 | 19,815 | 2,396 | 905 |
| Other Southern Ports | 751 | 87 | 1,349 | 84 |
| Up River | 1,161 | 18,497 | 632 | 5,618 |
| Canal and Railroads | 4,481 | 12,199 | 4,716 | 264 |

The 30,000 bbls. of Pork shipped up river and by railroad were destined for Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Of the Lard exported, 12,800 bbls. and 13,000 kegs took the same destination, and all the Pork in boxes was shipped East.

### Grain for Europe via New-Orleans.

We understand that some 20,000 bushels of Wheat are now being sacked in Chicago, to be shipped by the Illinois Central Railroad to Cairo, and from thence, *via* New-Orleans, to Europe. This Wheat is a portion of the very large amount purchased in Chicago on account of the French Government, but which could not be shipped to New-York before the close of navigation.

### Cost of Keeping up a Fashionable Church.

*From the New-York Observer.*

One hundred dollars a Sunday is about the expense of a fashionable church in Boston, we learn from a recent paragraph in the Boston *Transcript*. In New-York the expense is not far from five times that sum. We will figure up the expenditures of one church in this City, the affairs of which we happen to be somewhat acquainted with.

The church, parsonage, library, &c., cost, in round numbers, $200,000; the annual interest of which sum, at 7 per cent., is $14,000.

The pastor's salary is $4,000; that of his assistant is $500.

The presents annually given to the pastor, we believe, do not average less than $500; presents to his assistant, say $50.

The singing, with the salary of the organist, repairs of the organ, and wages of the blower, costs very nearly $1,600.

The cost of cleaning, including the salary of the sexton, will average about $[illegible] a year.

The annual depreciation in value of building and its contents, by use and time, may be computed at $1,000.

The cost, therefore, of maintaining the church for one year, is $22,[illegible], which is equal to $432.76 per Sunday.

Forty smart mechanics, working steadily all the year, earn about as much as it costs to support this church.

For $22,[illegible] a year, two thousand children could be kept under instruction in good schools. It would maintain a college of five hundred students in the highest efficiency.

It would support twenty-two country churches, or eight city churches, in a liberal manner.

However, we must add that there are not more than ten churches in the City conducted upon anything like the scale of the one to which we refer, though there are three which probably exceed it.

### Sad Affair at the Concord, N. H., Lunatic Asylum.

*From the New-Hampshire Patriot, Jan. 9.*

A very sad occurrence took place at the Insane Asylum in this city, on Friday evening, resulting in the death of one of the inmates. The facts, as we have them, are as follows: [illegible], long an inmate and hopelessly insane, and at times very violent, was sent to his room as usual by the attendant in charge. After going there, he refused to do what was required of him, and appeared refractory, when the attendant went for assistance from other attendants, two of whom returned with him. [illegible] at this time was probably occasioned by the struggle.

### Message of the Governor of Maine.

We make the following extracts from that portion of the Message of Gov. WELLS to the Maine Legislature which bears upon the Slavery question. The Governor says:

"In our estimation Slavery is a great evil, the removal of which, from the limits of our common country would be highly gratifying to every patriotic citizen. But it is not the part of wisdom in order to remove one evil, to bring upon ourselves an avalanche of evils. The true law of progress is slow, but sure, and certain—not destructive but beneficial in its operations and results. By a prudent observance and willing obedience to this law, our form of Government has been preserved, and there has not been a period since its institution, when it was in a more vigorous condition, and when the American people were more powerful and abounding in all the elements of wealth and strength than at the present time.

"The different States should be bound together in perfect friendship and amity, like the members of one common family. If reproach and vituperation are bestowed upon each other, such language will in the end produce its legitimate effects, engendering hatred and ill-will, and at length breaking out in destructive action.

STATE RIGHTS.

"All the colonies participated in fighting the battles of the revolution. The patriots who had hazarded their lives in defence of liberty, after the war was over, sat down together and framed the constitution. Slavery then existed in nearly every colony. Each State being sovereign and independent, was under no obligation but those of patriotism to come into the confederacy. They severally possessed the right to regulate their own domestic institutions without interference of any one, and if this independence of individual States had not been conceded, the constitution could not have been formed, and the hope of a free and enlightened government of the people on this continent would have expired. The slave population at that time, as at present, constituted about one-sixth part of all the inhabitants.

"It was undoubtedly expected in the early days of the republic that Slavery would not continue many years. And there have been periods when there was a prospect of the adoption of measures to accomplish its removal. But we have reason to believe that it has been retarded by the agitation of the subject in the Free States. A class of persons have labored assiduously for a quarter of a century to excite the feelings and prejudices of the people against the South and its institutions. They have enlisted the sympathies of those who are ignorant of the true condition of the slaves, and organized political parties with the avowed purpose generally of acquiring power to ameliorate their condition, and without any distinct and well defined object or course of action of a practical character. The history of their efforts demonstrates the weakness and inutility of them. They have liberated but few, if any, slaves, and have not removed Slavery from a single rod of territory. Discretion would indicate a change of measures, the cultivation of charity and kindness, and a broader range of social duties towards those whose political welfare and destiny are so closely united with ours.

EFFECT OF EMANCIPATION.

"If the owners of slaves should be willing to emancipate them, provided they could be distributed among the several States in proportion to their population, it would give one slave to every six or seven free persons. Many of the slaves would be incapable of labor through age, infirmity and childhood, and would require support as paupers. The residue would be at liberty to seek such subsistence as their wants might demand, in the same manner as free blacks usually do. The inhabitants of the North and West would not be benefitted by an accession to their population of their proportion of three and a half millions of blacks. It requires no great degree of foresight to perceive that nearly every city and town in the free States would refuse their admittance.

"When those who are most deeply interested in negro Slavery, and have reflected most upon the subject, shall desire to relieve themselves of it, they will probably adopt a gradual mode of emancipation. The relations between master and slave cannot be suddenly dissolved with safety to either, while the number of slaves is so large. They might be freed after having arrived at a certain age, and sent to Africa, the land of their origin, with habits of industry and a degree of knowledge and civilization which they never could have obtained in their native country. If the negro race is capable of self-government, and possesses the inherent power of advancement in self-culture, ample scope is now presented for the exercise of it on the continent of Africa. As evidence of a highly satisfactory character that negroes do possess this power, it is already shown, in the colony of Liberia, that those who have been taught in the school of Slavery can sustain a firm and stable Government, and defend themselves against barbarian and hostile tribes. The increase of the colony will constantly add to its reputation, and when its commerce shall be expanded and its flag respected, and a growing marine exist, the eyes of the colored race will be turned towards it, and there will flow into it a constant tide of emigration. No reason appears to exist why it may not surpass in vigor and wealth, and much more in a good Government, the nations which have flourished on the northern coast of that continent. Some of our national vessels might be fitted and employed in carrying to that colony all who are willing to be transported thither. And the expenditure would appear to be equally legitimate as the employment of national vessels to guard the coast. An extended line of settlement of hardy colonists, capable of bearing arms, would prove quite effective in checking the Slave trade.

"The Southern people are subjected to the burden of slavery, they know how to treat it better than we do, and it is alike alien to patriotism and a true sense of religious duty to inflame the minds of Southern citizens and aggravate their condition by a constant course of censure and an unnecessary interference with their affairs.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

"The Missouri Compromise line was an arrangement between different sections; it cooled the passions and allayed the prejudices of contending parties. It had remained in force a third of a century, and its repeal gave offence to many true friends and occasion to the uprising of a wilder spirit of Abolitionism than had ever before infested the country. Men who had been loyal to their constitutional obligations, in a moment of resentment broke away and sailed with vicious political associations that threatened for a time to destroy the very foundations of the Republic. But whatever opinions may be entertained of the policy of that measure, it is passed, and the principle is adopted, that each Territory may determine the character of its own institutions. In itself this is unquestionably most in accordance with the basis of American Government, and the true idea of the liberty of communities.

"Those who wander from the places of their birth, lay the foundation of new States and endure all hardships and privations of infant settlements, merit the right of making their own laws for the governments of their homes and firesides. They can appreciate their necessities and interests better than former associates, whom they have left at a great distance behind them. All Territories, wherever situate, are open to a free competition of institutions; there is no longer any line to check expressly, or by implication, the establishment of such legislation as is congenial to the habits of the people. And the time will probably soon come when very few will desire the restoration of that line, and an end will be put to the constant and bitter conflict of opinion arising from that subject.

THE MAINE LAW.

"Although many well meaning persons have approved of the existing law on this subject, believing it to be the best instrumentality to advance a good cause, it seems to me that they have done so without a thorough examination and understanding of it, and that no rational and unprejudiced man, who has studied it attentively, can sanction its details, and recommend it as a rule of government to a free people.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

"There is another act passed by the last Legislature which must tend to continue the irritation already existing on the subject of slavery. Its purport is to prevent any one holding office under this State from aiding in the apprehension of fugitive slaves. This law would probably have no practical effect, for a fugitive slave has never been retaken in this State, and if any one should come hither, the expense of following him at so great a distance would be very likely to deter an owner's pursuit. But in any event, all such laws are objectionable. They indicate a disposition to escape from our constitutional obligations. We ought not to expect to enjoy all that is agreeable in our national relations, while we repudiate what is uncongenial to our tastes. We should never give our consent to a law which is not required by strong necessity, when it is directly calculated to create an animosity between the inhabitants of different States."

### Message of Governor Medill to the Ohio Legislature.

The Message, which you will receive in full to-morrow, opens with a business retrospect of the last two years, and their effect on the prosperity and general interests of the State. [illegible] has been accomplished during them, toward the reformation of abuses which existed in various departments of the public service, but states that much more might have been done, had the last Legislature seen fit to follow out all the suggestions made to them by the Governor.

[illegible] and reform are urged in the administration of local affairs throughout the State, and it is suggested that a law should be passed requiring full reports of all monies paid by the people for their support, to be sent to the seat of government [illegible]

It is admitted that the people are now quite heavily taxed; but the ground is taken that this is the result of the system of the tax laws, and local abuses, and not attributable to the general laws themselves, which are lauded as just and commendable. [illegible] The Governor [illegible] system of Bank taxation; and the Message is oppo[illegible]

[illegible] the question of the [illegible] has been carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Governor [illegible] at the "hydraulics" [illegible] and expresses a hope that the [illegible] administered, and the [illegible] will be discouraged.

The grossly corrupt and extravagant manner in which the local affairs of some of the [illegible] are administered, is [illegible] to all public morals; and the enormous [illegible] arising from some of them are [illegible] "shocking" to all our ideas of public economy.

The Message speaks favorably of the general [illegible] the public debt, and [illegible] preservation of the untarnished State credit [illegible] as far as possible, the disposing of all stocks held by the State in railroads, canals and [illegible] among the people [illegible]

It concludes by congratulating the people on [illegible] population, agricultural and mineral resources, internal improvements [illegible] and the policy which should be pursued [illegible] the Union of the States [illegible] of ANDREW JACKSON [illegible] West [illegible] "The Union—it must be preserved."

### James W. Glass.

Of this artist, whose melancholy suicide was recorded in our journal two or three weeks since, the *Crayon* for January gives the following account:

"This well-known artist, [illegible] the 23d ult., was born in Cadiz, [illegible] an Englishman, [illegible] mother was a Virginia lady, so that [illegible] was both English and American. His early life was passed partly in England and partly in the United States, chiefly in engineering. He was connected [illegible] the Coast Survey [illegible] fortification service [illegible] topographical drawing during this part of his life.

"The desire to be wholly an artist led him to become a student of painting in New-York, where he was for a short time a pupil with [illegible] 1845. An intimacy sprang up between [illegible] pupil, at that time, which continued [illegible] until the death of GLASS. He had a passion for [illegible] in which horses could be introduced [illegible] incidents of border warfare, the fierce struggle of the Cromwellian rebellion, and wild adventure [illegible] soldiery, were the themes which [illegible] his pencil, and of such passages he had made very slight outline sketches before he began actually to paint. He sailed for England in 1847, where his mother and sisters then resided, and began, for the first, a course of study, which he pursued for years with ardor and indomitable perseverance. His first compositions were sent to this country, and purchased by the Art-Union. The 'Fight for the Standard,' 'The Warrior of Rest,' 'The Puritan,' 'The Royalist Captives,' were among those then exhibited.

"He lived and painted at first in Kensington, afterwards taking a studio in Newman-street, [illegible] renowned haunt of artists; he joined the Clipstone-street Life and Costume Academy, [illegible] acquaintance with TURNER, ANSDELL, [illegible] and others, and prepared himself earnestly to appear before the British public. The first picture which attracted decided attention, a group of horsemen, was bought by Mr. ROBERT HALL on the opening day of the British Institution, in 1849, Mr. HALL being a Director of the Gallery, and a man of acknowledged taste, this paved the way for further success. The 'Free [illegible]' followed, a rich and brilliant work, and it added to his reputation; he was noticed by the press, and began to be talked of as a promising [illegible]

"Then came the sketch of the Duke of Wellington—obtained through Mr. ALBERT [illegible]—the picture composed from it, called the 'Return from Duty.' This, before it was finished, the Duke [illegible] was purchased by Mr. [illegible], an influential dealer, and a duplicate was made for an engraving, to be published by the Colnaghis. The success of this work brought him others from Lord [illegible] and the Duchess of Sutherland [illegible] about the same time, Mr. HOPE, of Deepdene, purchased his 'Night March' at the private view-day of the British Institution. Thus noticed and encouraged by persons of refined taste and high social position, he was on the high road to fame and fortune.

"In November last, he sailed for this country to see his American associations and to [illegible] some private affairs. A large circle of artists, men of taste and letters have vied with each other in extending friendship and hospitality to him since his arrival—and his career seemed to promise a brightening future—when death suddenly put an end to all. His mind was original and vigorous, his invention fertile—his coloring rich, and his power of general composition great. He [illegible] into all he touched. As a man, he was greatly beloved. Enthusiasm, frankness, generosity, and warmth of temper, combined with gentle breeding and a richly stored mind, made him a delightful friend and companion."

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION AGAINST A BISHOP.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that for some time past charges of seduction have been under investigation against Bishop HAMLIN, of that district. The *Gazette* says that this affair promises to grow into open rupture between that portion of the Church who believe the Bishop innocent, and those who support Rev. Mr. HAMLAN, who prefers the charge.

It is said that he is not the only Bishop in the United States against whom similar charges are pending.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery No. 553 Broadway, (lately occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection,) The collection [illegible] of the highest class of pictures in rich gilt frames, and contains works of the following ancient and modern masters, viz.: Albano; Carlo Dolci; [illegible] Guido; Berghem; Van Hard; Carlos Rosa; [illegible] Vanderveldt; Dow; Mendoza, a beautiful picture by this artist from the collection of Mr. Behlon, of London; [illegible] &c.; also, by Beddington, Wright, of Derby, Smith, of Chichester; Wilson; Serre; Hobbes; [illegible] Shayer, and other celebrated artists.

Also, about 30 old oil paintings, just received from Europe, never before seen in this country; all in their original, some framed, the balance are unframed, thereby giving a desirable opportunity to picture dealers and connoisseurs.

The particular attention of those interested in the fine arts is requested to this sale as offering an extraordinary occasion for purchasing.

The paintings will be on exhibition on Monday, Jan. 7, and Tuesday, 8, day and evening.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER [illegible] THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, a rich assortment of fancy goods, French vases, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, [illegible] &c., &c., imported expressly to be exhibited at the Crystal Palace in this City, among which may be found richly decorated China vases, the richest imported; [illegible] variety, spittoons, card baskets, [illegible] coffee cups, cake plates with pedestals, fruit baskets, [illegible] groups, &c.; French coffee-pots, [illegible] clocks, &c.; the whole forming the richest assortment of fancy goods offered this season. The attention of the trade and those in want are invited to attend.

E. L. DEMAREST, Auctioneer.

Nos. 257 and 259 Broadway, corner of Warren.

AUCTION SALES.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. will sell by auction on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 4 o'clock, a large stock of stationery, theological, illustrated and standard books, many of them scarce. Also, writing desks, work boxes and gold pens, in cases, &c. [illegible] will be sold first; afterwards the books. [illegible] through the catalogue. This is a [illegible] are requested to examine the stock. Catalogues are now [illegible]

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, store No. 10 North William-st., will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of [illegible] at No. 119 East [illegible] household furniture, &c., rosewood and mahogany sofas, [illegible] &c., G.P. silverware and oil-paintings, [illegible] velvet and tapestry carpets, &c., &c.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS [illegible] the hypothecation of [illegible] of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, [illegible] Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, [illegible] at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at noon. Dated Dec. 20, 1855. ABRAHAM BOODY.

CHEESEBROUGH, STEWART & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales [illegible] stocks and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, and PRIVATE SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Sales [illegible] State, County, City [illegible] Bonds and [illegible] Leases, Notes, Bills of [illegible] Loans, &c. [illegible] Insurance and Trust Company Stocks.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES, &c.

JAMES E. [illegible]

Nos. 110 and 111 [illegible]

[illegible] CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, [illegible] ORNAMENTAL [illegible]

[illegible]

GAS-FITTING [illegible]

E. E. [illegible]

## FOR SALE.

[illegible] RAILROAD [illegible] NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER [illegible] ACRES OF [illegible] FARMING AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF [illegible] ACRES AND UPWARD. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.—The ele[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and lot No. [illegible] Grand-st. [illegible] Apply to [illegible] STURTEVANT, [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE, ON BERGEN HILL.—A [illegible] Address [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

[illegible] PAPER MILL PROPERTY.—At [illegible] RENSSELAER COUNTY [illegible] New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1855. PHILIP J. COZANS, Receiver, No. 157 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY on the north-east corner of Greenwich and Vesey-sts. [illegible] Apply to WM. SMITH, Jr., No. [illegible] Vesey-st. [illegible] New-York, Jan. 7, 1856. By order Assignees.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to [illegible] acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 12 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size [illegible] feet by [illegible]. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. GROOTS, No. 53 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—At YONKERS, of 16 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

## TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.—A small new brick house, No. 24 East Warren-st. Contains gas and water. Oil-cloth and parlor shades for sale. Apply to [illegible] BAKER, 239 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE TO LET.—Front room, second floor in building No. 11 Maiden-lane. Apply to THAYER, JOHNSON & BROWN, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

IOWA LAND OFFICE.—DAKIN & TRACY, General Land Agents, Fort Atkinson, Iowa. Land Warrants located and land bought and sold on commission, or (if preferred) for a share of the profits. Collections made throughout Northern Iowa, and the amount remitted at current rates of exchange. Loans negotiated, money invested, and taxes paid. Refer to E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad; DRAKE & BRADFORD, HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER, and [illegible] & Co., New-York; [illegible] METCALF, Boston, Mass.; H. HENRY BAXTER, Rutland, Vt. For further particulars please address as above, or to care of C. MANNING TRACY, No. 46 Pine-st., N. York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 174 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. R. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly executed. Warrants always on hand.

## IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and refined with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotive and other work; sizes [illegible] to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 [illegible] For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMASTON IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, [illegible] by THOMAS F. DEVOE, [illegible] Jefferson Market, [illegible]

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., New-York, Dec. 31, 1855. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 3d of Jan. next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have this day declared a dividend of forty-eight per cent. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of six and three quarters per cent., on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of six per cent., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $[illegible] WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles H. Russell, | Josiah Oakes, |
| Daniel [illegible] Fearing, | Joseph Gaillard, Jr., |
| William H. [illegible], | Jas. M. Waterbury, |
| Augustus C. Downing, | George Curtis, |
| [illegible] Lamar, | George T. Adee, |
| Wm. Butler Duncan, | John J. Astor, Jr., |
| [illegible] Weld, | Fred'k A. Delano, |
| Isaac Townsend, | Abraham Bell, |
| James Warren, | Daniel Drake Smith, |
| Arthur Leary, | Frederic G. Foster, |
| Mortimer W. [illegible], | Peleg Hall, |
| Denning Duer, | Robert S. Hone, |
| John Stewart, Jr., | Samuel V. Hoffman, |
| Robert B. Minturn, | Jacob Anthony, Jr., |
| Reuben Withers, | J. P. Giraud Foster, |
| Edward C. Center, | John A. C. Gray, |

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have THIS DAY, pursuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the Six Months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st January. The interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before the 19th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 to 2 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 337 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before Jan. 12, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMINGS, Accountant.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—New-York, Jan. 10, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, and less than $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums $500 and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January inst., will be paid on or after MONDAY, Jan. 21, during hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to [illegible] P. M. and on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank of two millions of dollars, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday the 7th day of January next at the banking-house No. 108 Broadway. At the same time and place interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, up to the 1st day of January next, will be paid on the partial or full payments on the increased capital stock of one million of dollars. The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st.—New-York, Dec. 20, 1855.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the old stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 15th day of January next, after which date the Construction Stock of the Company can be exchanged for old stock. The Transfer Books of the old stock will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of January. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Jan. 3, 1856.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed a Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all larger amounts, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst. All dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. Interest commences on all deposits from the 1st inst. By order. A. A. ALVORD, Sec. E. J. BROWN, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 3, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The Transfer Book will remain closed till Jan. 10. By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier. Dec. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day. JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary. New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 7, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the net earnings of the road, payable on after the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of (4) four per cent. for the current 6 months ending 31st inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 4th of January next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed. By order of the Board. New-York, Dec. 24. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1856. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 14th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 286 Pearl-st.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst. ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the net profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1856. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 4, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 7th instant. The transfer books will be closed until the 6th instant. JNO. D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 8th of January. The transfer books will be closed until that date. WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary. New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 27, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after Jan. 2 next, by order of the Board of Directors. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE BANK.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. has been declared this day, payable on the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1856, on the CONTRA COSTA COUNTY BONDS, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The interest due January 1, 1856, on the FIRE FUND BONDS of the City of San Francisco, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The interest due on the SCHOOL FUND BONDS of the city of San Francisco Nov. 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—[illegible] Apply at once at No. [illegible] Barclay-st.

## MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases without one instance of failure. [illegible]

W. WATSON, M. D., [illegible] Lock Hospital; Author of [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

THIS BALSAM IS CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED To the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for sore eyes. It quickly relieves all irritation, and effects a cure often after a few applications. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. [illegible]

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 139 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy.—It is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Union's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1776. It cures private disease when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and book-writers of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—15th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Beade-st., corner 300 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, stricture and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great RICORD, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

### SAILING DAYS.

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River the well-known and favorite steamship ST. LOUIS, Lieutenant CHARLES S. BOGGS. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, Captain A. V. H. LA ROY, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., N. R.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco.

First Cabin .......... $[illegible]
Second Cabin .......... [illegible]
Steerage .......... [illegible]

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. MINER, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway. Cabin passage to Savannah, $25. For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The steamer AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded thence by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. [illegible] For passage apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 13 Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—[illegible]

## RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, (CONSISTING OF) BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at [illegible] A. M., Cleveland 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at [illegible] A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago [illegible] A. M., Cincinnati [illegible] A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND. MAIL TRAIN.

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.

Through Tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-ENGLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburgh Express, at 3 P. M., for Newburgh direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Poughkeepsie at 7:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at [illegible] A. M. and 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 72 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have not been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 5:30 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M. lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 9 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17) and [illegible] and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $1 06. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours—fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.—fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.—fare $1 75. IRA BLISS, Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FIRST AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT, Jan. 10, 1856.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The cars of this road have resumed their trips to and from Chambers-st. WM. EBBITT, Superintendent.

## INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York. OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 52 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R. J. Smith, | J. W. [illegible], | John [illegible], |
| John Bruce, | J. [illegible], | S. [illegible], |
| Che's Jenkins, | D. D. Whitney, | W. C. [illegible], |
| Ab'm Wakeman, | J. T. Sherwood, | R. H. [illegible], |
| J. M. Whitney, | T. H. [illegible], | J. [illegible], |
| [illegible] Morton, | A. W. [illegible], | D. Collamore, |
| Calvin Condit, | [illegible], | R. McClellan, |
| A. Banning, | T. Dwight, | John Morrison, |
| James Reeves, | C. S. [illegible], | Jas. Miller, |
| W. M. [illegible], | David Green, | H. J. [illegible], |
| [illegible], | Nelson Samuels, | W. H. [illegible], |
| E. Jessurun, | Cyrus H. Loutrel, | [illegible] Smith, |
| E. G. [illegible], | Henry Davis, | [illegible], |
| | Washington Smith. | |

And at a subsequent meeting R. J. Smith, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. J. G. WINANS, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David S. Manners, | Charles Shields, | A. H. Wallis, |
| Francis [illegible], | John Westfall, | W. F. [illegible], |
| Peter Duryea, | Claus Doscher, | Henry [illegible], |
| Henry A. [illegible], | James G. Powers, | James Harrison, |
| John U. [illegible], | John Wheaton, | Sidney Cornell, |
| William T. Hall, | Leander [illegible], | Nich's D. Harder, |
| Andrew [illegible], | Wm. L. Wallace, | Elijah Fisher, |
| Herm'n H. [illegible], | James R. [illegible], | H. H. [illegible], |
| Herm'n [illegible], | R. C. [illegible], | Francis [illegible], |
| Henry J. [illegible], | John H. Drake, | J. H. Inbush. |

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary. New-York, Dec. 11, 1855.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade [illegible] JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible]

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]. ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK. These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, Nov. 28 ..... 1855 | Saturday, Dec. 1 ..... 1855 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 12 ..... 1855 | Saturday, Dec. 15 ..... 1855 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 26 ..... 1855 | Saturday, Dec. 29 ..... 1855 |
| Saturday, Jan. 5 ..... 1856 | Saturday, Jan. 12 ..... 1856 |
| Saturday, Jan. 19 ..... 1856 | Wednesday, Jan. 23 ..... 1856 |
| Saturday, Feb. 2 ..... 1856 | Wednesday, Feb. 6 ..... 1856 |
| Saturday, Feb. 16 ..... 1856 | Wednesday, Feb. 20 ..... 1856 |
| Saturday, Mar. 1 ..... 1856 | Wednesday, Mar. 5 ..... 1856 |
| Saturday, Mar. 15 ..... 1856 | Wednesday, Mar. 19 ..... 1856 |
| Saturday, Mar. 29 ..... 1856 | Wednesday, Apr. 2 ..... 1856 |
| Saturday, Apr. 12 ..... 1856 | Wednesday, Apr. 16 ..... 1856 |
| Saturday, Apr. 26 ..... 1856 | Wednesday, Apr. 30 ..... 1856 |
| Saturday, May 10 ..... 1856 | Wednesday, May 14 ..... 1856 |
| Saturday, May 24 ..... 1856 | Wednesday, May 28 ..... 1856 |
| | Wednesday, June 11 ..... 1856 |

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS will resume their weekly sailings in February, 1856. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched as formerly to Liverpool, from New-York and Boston alternately.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Shannon. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

| | |
|---|---|
| ASIA, Lott, leave Boston .......... | Wednesday, Jan. 2. |
| CANADA, Lang, leave Boston .......... | Wednesday, Jan. 16. |
| AMERICA, Shannon, leave Boston .......... | Wednesday, Jan. 30. |
| AFRICA, Harrison, leave New-York .......... | Wednesday, Feb. 6. |
| ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston .......... | Wednesday, Feb. 13. |
| PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York .......... | Wednesday, Feb. 20. |

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK....Saturday,
GLASGOW.....Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin .......... $120
Price of Passage—Second Cabin .......... 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 10th.

For freight or passage, apply to M. LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 46 William-st.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, at $5 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. CO., 42d-st. and 2d-av., New-York, Jan. 4, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February next, at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. F. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO., New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.

AN ELECTION—For fifteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner Irving-place and 15th-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY—Will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 14th inst., from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. M. CHAPMAN, Secretary. JERSEY CITY, Jan. 10, 1856.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. C. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

## BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. apl. 24-lawlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVING BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Dividend at [illegible] per cent. on sums under $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on or after Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be carried to credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 14th inst., will be allowed interest from 1st of January. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President. P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President. CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 170 ATLANTIC-ST.—Athenaeum Buildings, Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1856.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, will be paid to depositors on and after 16th inst., on all sums that have been deposited at least three months previous to Jan. 1. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st inst. All deposits made by the 10th inst. will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 5 to 7. C. DUNNING, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. [illegible]-av., one door above [illegible]. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st. WILLIAM H. PLATT, President. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President. H. LOUNSBURY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 15th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres't.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION for the SAVINGS of MERCHANTS' CLERKS and OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Dec. 31, 1855. Deposits made on or before 12th January, will bear interest as if made before 1st January. By order of Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., [illegible] Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest [illegible] WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. WILLIAM M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible] SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, [illegible]

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment [illegible]

New-York, Dec. 2, 1855.
GEO. B. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT,
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, [illegible]

JONATHAN NATHAN,
F. G. HOWARD,
J. W. ALLEN, Commissioners.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1855.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. [illegible] Brooklyn, Kings County, [illegible] Nov. 13, 1855. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Insolvent, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given [illegible] MARGARETTA OSBORN, formerly Mrs. MARGARETTA GROSS, and Mrs. MARGARET HOWARD, deceased, [illegible] J. R. NONES, Executor, &c., No. 174 Warren-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of [illegible] Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given [illegible] CHARLES A. A. SCHEPLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, [illegible] VOM BAUR & CO., No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855. F. AUGUSTUS STERNBERG, GOODWIN [illegible], [illegible], Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MULLIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, [illegible] Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1855. WILLIAM [illegible], Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BOND PEARSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, [illegible] No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1855. ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given [illegible] the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855. WILLIAM MITCHELL, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DUNNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, [illegible] JOHN F. FLANAGAN, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next. [illegible] JAMES FLANAGAN, EDWARD REILEY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, [illegible] HIRAM OSTRANDER, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] C. N. BOVEE, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, [illegible] GEORGE B. POWELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, [illegible] ANN HOUSTON, [illegible] city of Brooklyn, deceased, [illegible] No. 8 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, [illegible] ROBERT SLIMMON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, [illegible] JOHN WEST, [illegible] No. 24 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of July next. ANN G. WEST, Administratrix. Dated Jan. 8, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] No. 112 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, [illegible] R. TEN BROECK, Executor.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE [illegible] R. ELLIOTT, M. D. [illegible] Europe, [illegible]

New-York Daily Times

# FROM ALBANY.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Still No Organization—How they may Organize—Evidence in Civil Cases—Horse Racing—Proposed New Counties—The Prohibitory Law—The Census, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856.

Still no organization, and the prospect thereof apparently as remote as when the balloting first commenced. The last vote to-day stood [illegible]

[illegible]

excitement. I understand that the Commissioners of Railroads will unite with the Coroner in investigating the origin and extent of the calamity.

THE STATE CENSUS.

I yesterday made up some statements from the Census statistics submitted to the Legislature by the Secretary of State. I now subjoin the following table, showing the entire population, the number of native and naturalized voters, the colored persons not taxed, and the representative population by Counties:

Population of the State.

[illegible]

[illegible]

between the hope and the realization! How in anticipation, (and in reality too,) we went dashing through the overhanging banks of snow, and laughed with a wild delight at the prospect of a plunge into their cold embrace!

The sea coal fire looks more tempting now, and these ugly rheumatic twinges us back to the snug hearth-rug with purring puss, and the kettle's simmering song. From the covered goblet that sits beside me, I drown the turbulent memory of that which comes not again, and drink to the future!

LEO.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

### The United States Agricultural Society, Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The meeting of the United States Agricultural Society was largely attended this morning. A resolution was adopted complimentary of McCORMICK's Reaper. The propriety of establishing meteorological observations on land was under discussion. President WILDER has withdrawn his announced determination to resign the Presidency, much to the satisfaction of members generally.

The election of officers of the Society takes place to-morrow.

A diplomatic dinner took place at the President's House to-night, and Messrs. CRAMPTON and MARCOLETA were invited, with the *attachés* of their respective Legations.

### Wisconsin Legislature and the Governorship of that State.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Wisconsin Legislature met at Madison on Monday, but as yet they have not organized. Mr. BARSTOW has been declared elected to the Governorship, but his opponent in the contest, Mr. BASHFORD, had the oath of office administered to him in the Supreme Court, in order to bring the case before the said Court.

### Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Royal mail steamship *Canada* came into our harbor about 6 o'clock this evening, but anchored in the Light-house Channel, where she will probably remain till morning.

### Destructive Fire at Chambersburg, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 10.

A large straw-paper mill belonging to JACOB HEYSER, together with machinery and out-buildings, were entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $15,000. Partial insurance.

### Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The schooner *Magnolia*, NICKERSON, from Gonaives for Boston, is at anchor off Nauset, Cape Cod, dismasted, and wants a steamer.

### Fire at Greenfield, Mass.

GREENFIELD, Thursday, Jan. 10.

A fire broke out at 2½ o'clock this morning, in the dwelling house of D. W. ALVORD, of this place. The house was entirely consumed. The loss is not estimated.

☞ The pilot boat *James Avery*, No. 9, came to the City yesterday morning without having boarded any vessels. She reports that the pilot boats *New-York*, No. 1, *Richardson*, No. 13, *J. M. Waterbury*, No. 16, and *A. B. Nelson*, No. 21, were inside of Sandy Hook to anchor.

Cold Weather. [illegible]

[illegible]

been turned out of a bar-room on Atlantic-street, was found by the Third District Police with both legs terribly frozen. He was taken to the City Hospital, and it is supposed that amputation of both limbs will be necessary to save his life.

A gentleman, while driving down Atlantic-street, yesterday morning, had both of his hands frozen. He could not guide his horse, and the consequence was that the animal dashed into the ferry-house, but without doing any material damage.

Gas and water froze in their pipes, and beer in its casks—another dreadful catastrophe, generating no end of evil and distress. At LAURA KEENE's Varieties, the other night, the gas went out, in the most ill-bred manner, before the audience, and the latter were constrained, somewhat reluctantly, to follow its example. The opposite effect, however, is produced upon the water, and Germans, in a great many of the underground saloons, are in the utmost despair, since their lager-bier was all frozen.

The East River last evening was filled with large masses of floating ice, which seriously interrupted the passages of the ferry-boats. The boats in some instances were between one and two hours getting across. The South Ferry-boat from the Brooklyn side was unable to reach her landing in consequence of the ice, and was obliged to find her way to the Fulton landing in order to put her passengers ashore.

The Sound steamers due yesterday morning were all a long way behind their time. The *Elm City* from New-Haven reports having encountered large quantities of drift ice between the City and Sands' Point, and the Hellgate Pilots state that there is more ice about Throgg's Neck and Sands' Point than any where else in the East River.

The cold has also materially interfered with clearing away the snow from the City Railroad tracks, and it will probably be some days before the cars can be put on most of them. The Sixth-avenue cars, however, have commenced their trips.

In the midst of all this trouble arising out of the cold snap, we have one comfort wherewith to console ourselves. Ice will be plentiful during the dog-days of July and August.

☞ The average time of a trip from Brooklyn to New-York, last evening, was two hours. Fast boats did it in a quarter less. At 10 o'clock all but the Fulton Ferry boats had laid up for the night. They made several trips over in less than an hour. They will run to-morrow doubtless in good time. In the dock, one of the Hamilton boats got aground about dark, and laid there an hour. Another grounded at 7. The tides run very low.

☞ A great time now-a-days for the hack sleighs, especially when the railroad trains get in late. We heard of some gentlemen having to pay $15 for a sleigh from Thirty-second-street down-town, the other morning. Pretty good price.

☞ The boat which left Jersey City at 6 o'clock last evening, carried first the passengers who left Washington on Tuesday afternoon, and second, the passengers who left New-Brunswick at 7½ o'clock Thursday morning.

☞ JOHANNA SLATER, a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, applied for shelter at the Fourth Ward Station-house about 11 o'clock Wednesday night. The poor creature said she was entirely destitute. She was thinly clad, and one of her hands was frozen. A bed was given her by Capt. DITCHETT, and medical aid brought to her assistance.

### Why the Gas failed—How to help it.

OFFICE N. Y. GAS REGULATOR CO.,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

As a great deal of trouble has arisen from the extreme cold of the past few days, in freezing up gas-pipes, metres, &c., allow me to state, through your columns, the causes and remedy. Where the frost strikes the pipe in crossing under iron gratings from the sidewalk or in alley ways, or any other opening, it freezes the condensation of gas, making a kind of crystallization or gauze-work, like a spider-web, and, where the pipe is not too large, will completely stop the flow of gas. This net-work is similar to a spider-web. In most instances it can be thawed out by simply holding a flame from a newspaper or from a torch of pine wood and alcohol upon a shovel; it will in a few minutes be entirely free. All wet-metres should be filled with alcohol immediately, if not done, and pipes crossing open passages should be boxed or covered with woolen coverings. All this can be done before you can send for some one to tell what should be done. Cold weather will not have any effect upon the Regulator. Many of the stores on Broadway, last evening, were without light.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Captain HALPIN, of the First Police District, reports that the intense cold of Wednesday evening extinguished over 100 lamps in the streets of his District.

Captain LEONARD, of the Second District, reports that all the gas lamps in Water and Pearl streets,

[illegible]

out, and the passengers, in order to feed the stoves, tore down the fences in the neighborhood, and then had recourse to the woodwork of a car, demolishing one of the handsomest cars belonging to the Company. Finally, a freight train came up and pushed the passenger cars ahead, reaching Camden at 3 o'clock this morning.

The train which left here for Baltimore at 8 o'clock this morning, is blocked up this side of Wilmington by frozen snow drifts a foot deep.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Savannah and Charleston papers to Saturday last are received. Complaints of storms and bad weather are general. Great fears of freshets were entertained. At Mobile, eight inches of snow had fallen.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The storm here continues unabated, but the cold is moderating. The Lake Shore Road is blocked up. No trains came through yesterday. The train which left Cleveland on Monday was snowed up when twenty miles out. Five locomotives started this morning to clear the track. The Buffalo City Road is blocked. No trains went over it yesterday or to-day. The trains on the New-York Central Road arrived much behind time.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The weather is moderating. Thermometer this morning 1° below zero.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The weather continues intensely cold. Thermometer 12° below zero.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Thermometer 16° below zero this morning.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

A dispatch from the Highland Light, Cape Cod, dated 10 A. M., says the wind is blowing a gale from the northwest, and the weather is intensely cold.

NORTHEAST CENTRE, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,
Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The mercury here this morning at sunrise stood at 20° below zero. We have about eight or ten inches of snow, and the sledding is very fine indeed.

JOHN G. CAULKINS.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies desirous of an article of underclothing that will fully protect them from the cold, without cumbering the person, or marring the appearance of the exterior dress, are invited to examine RAY's Stocking Knit Undervests, for ladies' and misses' wear. They are believed to have no equal for warmth of material, delicacy of texture, softness of surface, neatness of fit, durability in wear, and lowness in price. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 103 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS surpass all other remedies for the cure of bad legs, old sores, and eruptions of the skin. They act in unison on the absorbent system, eradicate all poisonous matter from the body, their effects in many cases appearing like a charm. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
REMOVAL.

DR. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may, hereafter, be consulted from 8 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 8 P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GURNEY & FREDERICKS, Photographists, No. 349 Broadway, were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the first premiums for Photographs—viz.: a gold medal for unretouched Photographs, and a gold medal for Photographs finished in pastel and oil. The public are invited to examine the prize pictures at the Gallery, corner Broadway and Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, was awarded the first premium, the only Gold Medal for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute. The only medal awarded for Daguerreotypes at the late Great Exhibition in Paris was to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

$10,000.—A party having this amount to loan a newly organized Company, on real estate worth more than double the amount, can have the situation of Secretary and Treasurer at a liberal salary, provided satisfactory references can be given in regard to integrity and ability. Address Box No. 1,506 Lower Post-Office.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of the most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Dr. HUNTER devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs, and the treatment of these by medicated inhalations. Hours for consultation from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a mammoth bill will be given at this favorite theatre. No less than four pieces, viz., "French Spy," "Maniac Lover," "Mountain Sylph," and "Marmion." An unusual rush of course may be expected.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

### From Cape Haytien—War with San Domingo.

A few days since we published the substance of a proclamation of SOULOUQUE, the black Emperor of Hayti, declaring war against the Eastern or Spanish part of that Island, called St. Domingo. By the arrival here Wednesday of the brig *Vulture*, Captain PERKINS, from Cape Haytien, with advices to Dec. 22, we learn that nearly the whole male population had been marched off to join SOULOUQUE's army, which was reported to be 30,000 strong, and to be marching against St. Jago.

The edict of the Emperor discontinuing the cutting of mahogany, was strictly enforced. Nearly all shipped heretofore had been cut from Government lands without permission. The quantity on hand

[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange [illegible]

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

Money continues in brisk demand among the Brokers, and a good deal of inconvenience is felt from the unusual obstruction to and delivery of the mails from the interior. The Domestic Exchange Brokers find it difficult to get returns from the nearest cities. The same cause has cut short the supply of Foreign Bills expected from the South this week; though the scarcity of Money here among the importers, who have their means fully employed in getting their goods through the Custom House, is restricting the Trade demand for Exchange; on London the rates are 108⅛@108½; France 5.22½@5.20. To-morrow is the main day for making up remittances for the *Arago*, which steamer sails for Southampton and Havre at noon on Saturday. The Discount Brokers are getting 9@12 ℘ cent. for Money; there is a fair inquiry for paper at these terms. Liberal differences continue to be paid at the Stock Exchange, between cash and time contracts; equal to an interest of 12 to 18 ℘ cent. To-day there was quite a disposition, judging from the number of seller's options, to *Bear* the Market on the prospect of a further decline in prices. There was a large business done in Erie shares, Illinois Centrals and Nicaragua Transit, and one or two heavy sales of State Stocks, while the market on other descriptions was rather tame. Erie closed 51⅞@52; most of the cash sales of this day were made at 52, a decline of ½@¾ from Wednesday afternoon; 6,000 shares changed hands. The speculation in Transit Stock embraced over 4,000 shares, opening in the forenoon at 23¾, selling between Boards as low as 23½, and closing in the afternoon at 24⅛@24¼@24⅜. The general market closed weak. Reading, New-York Central and Hudson were all ½ ℘ cent. lower than on Wednesday.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable at the New-York Office, on or after the 15th inst. The Market Fire Insurance half-yearly dividend noticed yesterday, is 10 ℘ cent., not 5, as misprinted. The Bowery Savings Bank pays 5 ℘ cent. interest, to depositors under $500, and 4 ℘ cent. on larger sums, on or after the 21st inst. We have the announcement to-day, from Milwaukee, of a 12 ℘ cent. dividend, from the six months' business of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, 5 ℘ cent. to be paid in cash, and 7 ℘ cent. in Scrip. This is 2 ℘ cent. better than was anticipated a month ago. The business of the Road appears to have gone ahead of the most sanguine estimates.

The December receipts on the Rock Island Road were $95,215, against $61,541 the same month in 1854.

An award of $3,500 for personal injuries on the New-Haven Road in 1854, was rendered in the Supreme Court to-day against the Company. The Directors of the Road show so little justice to their defrauded Stockholders under the Schuyler Certificates, that our juries seem disposed to inflict a double measure where they are concerned. We

[illegible]

RICE—Unchanged.

SUGARS—Are a little brisker, but not dearer.

WHISKY—Is quiet, but quoted firm at [illegible] for Jersey, Ohio and Prison, ℘ gallon.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Stocks are dull. We quote Philadelphia Fives at 88¾; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Long Island, 15¾; Morris Canal, 13; and Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 52 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 45 | Gov. Island.. 7 20 | Hell Gate... [illegible]

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

### Cleared.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Barks William and Jane, Cobb, New-Orleans, [illegible] & Hazard; Ilva, Berry, Maracaibo, [illegible], Phelps & Co.

### Arrived.

Brig Vulture, (of Duxbury,) Perkins, Cape Haytien, Dec. 22, via the Breakwater [illegible], with coffee and logwood to master. The V. was within 10 miles of the Hook on Saturday.

[illegible]

### Sailed.

Steamships Black Warrior, Smith, for Havana and New-Orleans; Tennessee, Johnson, for St. Thomas, (&c.)

### Below.

[illegible]

### Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

### Disasters.

[illegible]